The New-York Times.

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GEN. BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

Beaufort, N. C., Occupied by his Forces.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels.

FORT MACON BLOWN UP.

The Steamer Nashville Destroyed by Fire.

THE LOCALITY OF THE NEW SUCCESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 23,
VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, March 24.

The steamer *Chancellor Livingston* arrived from Hatteras Inlet last night.

Immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The place was, however, evacuated before our troops approached.

Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the steamer *Nashville* burnt.

On the day Gen. BURNSIDE occupied Newbern, 16,000 rebel troops were on the road between Goldsborough and Newbern.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Col. SUGAR, Representative elect from the Accomac District, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer *Nashville* and Fort Macon by the rebels.

THE FALL OF BEAUFORT AND FORT MACON, N. C.

It is a year ago that Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, ordered a rebel militia regiment to seize and occupy Fort Macon, the strongest regular fortification on the Atlantic coast between Fortress Monroe and Fort Sumter. It defended the approach to Beaufort, N. C., by sea, and as this was the only entrance to the North Carolina Sounds below Ocracoke Inlet, it really was a main mean of defence for the whole coast of North Carolina. From Beaufort, also, a railroad ran to Newbern and to Raleigh, the Capital of the State, and this road at Goldsborough intersected the main line running south from Virginia. As a defence to North Carolina against approaches from any direction, there was no work so important as Fort Macon, and no harbor so valuable as Beaufort. We now learn that the rebels, seeing that, as we had got in their rear by the capture of Newbern, a successful defence of that part of the coast was impossible, have evacuated Beaufort and blown up Fort Macon. We give herewith a view of the minute topography of the harbor and regions around Beaufort, by which its relations to Fort Macon and the adjoining sea islands will be seen. This is the best harbor in the State, having accommodations for vessels with fifteen feet of water, and is accessible not only from the ocean, but by steamboats from Albemarle Sound, along the channel marked in the diagram as Middle Channel. It was in this harbor that the pirate steamer *Nashville*, now burnt, took refuge from our pursuing gunboats. Beaufort is the Capital town of Carteret County, has about 2,500 inhabitants, and has been a place of considerable commerce, chiefly in turpentine and resin. It lies at the mouth of the Newport River, a few miles from the sea, and a railroad, which has its seaboard terminus at Shepherd's Point, opposite, connects it with the interior. It has the usual county buildings, a seminary, and one or two churches. Quite a number of vessels have been built there. Whether the rebels attempted to destroy the town on evacuating it we do not yet know.

Fort Macon was a regular, casemated United States fort, situated on the eastern end of Bogue Banks, at a point which gave it complete command of the Bulkhead Channel and the approaches to the city. It was an old work, but substantial, and kept in good repair. Its cost to the United States Government for construction and repair, was close upon half a million dollars. Before it was seized by the rebels, it mounted one tier of old-fashioned sea-coast guns, thirty-two and forty-two pounders. It was at that time in charge of a guard of only a few men. The rebels were said, some months ago, to have greatly strengthened it. This, however, was against assaults by sea, little anticipating that the Fort would ever be approached in the way it has been by Gen. BURNSIDE. The fort was originally named after "the last of the Romans," the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina.

The pirate steamer *Nashville*, which the rebels burnt at Beaufort harbor, was formerly a Charleston packet, and owned in part by STOFFORD & TILESTON of this city. She was seized by the rebels in Charleston harbor, in January, 1861, converted into a vessel of war, and placed under the command of Capt. PEGRAM. She ran the blockade of Charleston, October 26th. She left Southampton, England, on her last trip on the 2d of February, ran the blockade at Beaufort on the 1st inst., hoisting the National flag and steering boldly for the blockading vessel, lulling suspicion until it was to late to check her progress to the city. When BURNSIDE made the attack on Newbern, on the 14th, the officers of the *Nashville*, fearing an attack also on Beaufort, ran down six miles to Fort Macon, since which they have probably been preparing for the destruction of both the fort and the ship.

The rebels have probably gone to Wilmington, N. C., along the beach, as the mainland along the coast is quite swampy.

The possession of Beaufort will be of great advantage to Gen. BURNSIDE, giving him a base whence to operate on the coast, and enabling him to be supplied with troops and munitions of war by vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

The only other town of importance yet remaining to be reduced on the coast of North Carolina, is Wilmington, the largest city in the State, situated on the Cape Fear River, some seventy or eighty miles south of Beaufort.

TOPOGRAPHY OF BEAUFORT, N. C., AND THE LOCATION OF FORT MACON.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mails and Passengers for Hatteras—The Vanderbilt in Hampton Roads—Deserters from Yorktown, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 23.

The *Suwanee* sailed for Hatteras yesterday afternoon, with mails and passengers.

The steamship *Illinois* returned to New-York this morning.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived to-day.

The new gunboat *Chocura* arrived from Boston last night.

Three more deserters from Yorktown came into our lines at Newport's News this morning. They do not give any additional information of value.

STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, March 24.

Among the passengers who arrived here by the Old Point boat to-day are four deserters from the rebel army, named VAN DIRK TOWNSEND, JOSIAH MORRIS, WILLIAM WILSON, and MARK TRAFTON BARKER, all citizens of the Eastern States, who were made prisoners by the rebels last May at Cedar Keys, Fla., where they had gone in the schooner *Stag* to load with timber, which was confiscated by the rebels. The schooner was loaded with cotton, but was subsequently burnt to escape a Federal cruiser. Compelled by necessity, they (the four men) enlisted in the Second Florida Regiment last July. The regiment was ordered to Richmond, where they arrived the day after the battle of Bull Run. They were finally sent to Yorktown, where they have been ever since. On Saturday last they succeeded in escaping in a small canoe, and reached Fortress Monroe. They state that MAGRUDER'S force around Yorktown is composed of about a dozen regiments, and that he has not over six thousand effective fighting men. But at Great Bethel and other points through the peninsula he has not less than fifteen thousand. Some heavy guns are mounted near Yorktown. There are also fortifications three miles below at Wyoming Creek. During the last few weeks the force has been engaged in building casemates, but not of a very formidable character.

THE VICTORY AT WINCHESTER.

Probability of Capturing Jackson's Entire Command.

Our Loss from Seventy-five to One Hundred Killed, and Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

THE REBEL LOSS MUCH HEAVIER.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Gen. BANKS is at Winchester. The rebels expected to steal a march on us, and were surprised at being met in force.

We took a large number of prisoners. Three hundred are *en route* to Baltimore. We shall probably bag the whole party, which is only 6,000 strong—no 15,000, as first reported.

A dispatch from a surgeon in Gen. SHIELDS' army to the Surgeon-General at Washington, says in relation to the battle of yesterday: Our loss is from seventy-five to one hundred killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded. I have seen two hundred and twenty-five of the enemy's dead.

A late dispatch from Winchester says our forces to-day pursued the rebels with extraordinary vigor and courage toward Strasburgh, driving them like frightened sheep.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 24.

The rebels have been driven back to Strasburgh. There has been very little fighting to-day. In the skirmishing we have lost about ten killed and wounded.

Mr. FALL, assistant to Capt. ALBERT, Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

We have captured more than one thousand small arms.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 24—11 P. M

In consequence of the forward move of our forces the reports of the killed, wounded and missing could not be ascertained; but our loss is from 80 to 100 killed, among whom were one Colonel and 14 Captains and Lieutenants. Two hundred were wounded, among whom are 10 officers. The enemy had nearly 500 killed and wounded, and lost 300 prisoners.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Concentration of the Rebels at Corinth—Beauregard at Jackson.

CAIRO, Monday, March 24.

An arrival from the Tennessee River says 8,000 men under Gen. WALLACE, visited Adamsville, eight miles from Pittsburgh Landing, where there was understood to be a large rebel force. On arriving there they found the rebels gone.

Armed rebels are concentrating at Corinth, where a stand will be made. All maimed recruits are being sent to Decatur, Ala. At Memphis, all rebel stores are being removed to places of safety, in the event of an attack by the Union forces. There is but little known at Memphis of the movements at Island No. 10 outside of military circles.

The Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad placed fourteen locomotives and two hundred cars at the disposal of Gen. POLK for the transportation of troops to Corinth.

BEAUREGARD is at Jackson, Tennessee.

On Tuesday, the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was burned by Union troops.

BUILDING REBEL GUNBOATS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A gentleman just from New-Orleans says the rebels are building thirteen gunboats at that place, to be completed soon.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

RETURNING AND RESIDENT SECESH—WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM—HINDMAN'S LARCENY—PRANKS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS—GEN. BUELL AND JUDGE UNDERWOOD—LOYALTY OF THE KENTUCKY METHODISTS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Secesh are sneaking back home, and lying low, watching how the land lies before they show their heads and faces, and begin to blow and bully again. Some of these crawling, creeping-back rattlesnakes and their stationary friends and aiders are only scotched, their fangs are not yet extracted; they may again prove venomous and vicious. They and their stay-at-home confederates are watched, and, upon the first overt act of palpable mischief, will be arrested and punished. Our Provost Guards, (moonlight riders as the darkies style them,) may have to nab and calaboose suspicious secesh, as well as suspicious niggers, on our streets at night. Our Unionists' tolerance of the prowling, sneaking, pestiferous traitors nestling in their midst, seems well nigh exhausted. The loyal community of this city and State, may soon spurn and spew forth the vipers.

Only Southern Rights men, who return with innocent intentions, and are sincerely and manifestly repentant, will be welcomed and harbored here. We believe a majority of them will prove loyal, and if so, they will fare just as well as we. All we ask of them and their sympathizers is to be submissionists, like ourselves, to the Constitution and the laws. The savage and heathenish barbarites of the rebels in Arkansas and elsewhere do not surprise us. The inveterate and untamable bloodhounds and tigers of secession will have to be dealt with as such.

Persons from Nashville and Southern Kentucky report that SYDNEY JOHNSTON, like his Provisional Governor, GEO. W. JOHNSON, and his right-hand factotum, GEO. N. SANDERS, is played out; and that HINDMAN lays on JOHNSTON all the flagrant, heinous outrages of his brigade against Kentuckians, while he (HINDMAN) played the mere petty thief, and stole and carried off in his trunk only such trifles as silver spoons. The Texas Rangers, when "falling back," or "retiring," through Nashville, are said to have treated the rebel ANDY EWING very shabbily. He invited them to quarter on his farm, near Nashville; they, of course, accepted his hospitality, construed it to mean what they pleased, and during the absence of himself and family in town, made free with his rifled and gunpowder whisky, rode their chargers through his mansion, wallowed in his beds, defiled and spoiled his parlors, marred and broke up his parlor and other furniture, and even gutted his piano and turned it into a horse-trough! I am told that WM. PRESTON, at Bowling Green, frequently denounced in private the Provisional Government as an unmitigated humbug and farce, only a week or two before he accepted the Confederate appointment of Major-General of the handfull of Kentucky militia raised to serve and bolster that Government.

Gen. BUELL informs Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that in every instance where applications have been made to him by persons whose servants have been found in his camps, the master has recovered his servant and taken him away. Judge UNDERWOOD thinks the Southerners in rebellion will readily lay down their arms and submit to the reëstablishment of our National Constitution over the whole country, whenever they are convinced that the General Government and the non-slaveholding States will in good faith adhere to the principles of the Constitution in relation to Slavery.

Kentucky Methodists, in Conference assembled, resolved that this rebellion is most wicked and ungodly, and should immediately be put down; that they heartily approve the Legislature's Act requiring ministers to take the oath of allegiance before solemnizing matrimony; and that they will not hold communion with nor recognize any preacher who is not truly loyal to the Government of the United States. PONTIAC.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 24.

The following is a copy of a dispatch to the Secretary of War:

A detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City by Gen. POPE, against a guerrilla band, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two, wounding one, taking seventy-five prisoners and over twenty horses. Forty-eight kegs of powder and a quantity of arms were also captured. Our loss was four wounded. (Signed)

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

The Prisoners at Pea Ridge.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 24.

The train from Rolla last night brought in 300 privates and 48 commissioned officers, being the first arrival of the prisoners taken by Gen. CURTIS' force at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Sale of a Railroad.

ALTON, Ill., Monday, March 24.

The Terra Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction, to-day, by order of the United States District Court. It was bid off by ROBERT BAYARD, S. J. TILDEN and others, for the benefit of the bondholders, for the sum of $800,000.

Arrival of British Troops at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, March 24.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Plymouth *vid* Bermuda on the 20th inst., arrived here this morning. She has 33 officers and 750 men of the Fifteenth Regiment.

—Major-Gen. Fremont and Mrs. Fremont are yet at the Astor-house. The General's Staff is not yet completed. A number of European officers, three of whom are now attached to the Staff of another General, have applied to the Secretary of War for positions on the Staff of Gen. FREMONT. Certain important business matters will detain the General until Wednesday, on which day he will depart for Wheeling. Col. Zagoni, and Capts. Howard and Raymond, members of Gen. Fremont's former military family, are again attached to his Staff.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Effect of the Shells as Noted from a Position Near the Island.

Immense Strength of the Rebel Batteries.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT FLEET, ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

I sent you a letter, yesterday, giving full particulars of operations at this point since the commencement of the siege, since which there has been no marked progress in the efforts being made to reduce the rebel stronghold. The whole matter may be summed up very easily, to-wit: Gunboats, in the main, quiet; water and mud dashed up here and there, near the National fleet, by rebel batteries playing at "long taw;" and mortars thundering, and pitching their iron contents, at the rate of about one a minute, into the island and other fortifications.

Col. BISSELL, of the Illinois Engineer Regiment, now attached to Gen. POPE'S command, has been here since Tuesday, devising, in connection with the Flag-officer, ways and means to most effectually operate against the enemy. Gen. POPE is restricted to a defensive position for the reason that he has no transportation, up, down, or across the river. Could he be supplied with boats, so as to land sufficient troops on the Tennessee shore, opposite New-Madrid, he could not only disperse a rebel force now gathered there, but could then ascend the river on that side and effectually close up the only avenue left the enemy to escape.

To remedy this difficulty it is only necessary that a transport or tug should be put in possession of Gen. POPE—with the former he could land at once a sufficient force across the river, or with the latter he could place the men in flatboats and tow them over.

Yesterday, a tug, carrying Col. RINDE and some reporters, started up the river to see if something could not be done. Six miles above Island No. 10, is James' Bayou, which reaches back from the Missouri shore, in a westerly direction, and, from information given by residents, was said to be navigable for boats of the largest description. Ascending this ravine ten miles would lead us to another branch, which, flowing southward, reaches the river at New-Madrid. A man who had rafted lumber down the bayou for years, was confident that a tug-boat could, by this course, reach Gen. POPE, and further, that by cutting away trees here and there so as to widen the passage, the gunboats could easily reach New-Madrid by the same route.

Jubilant in the thought that we should thus easily get in the rear of the enemy, we steamed ahead, and in the course of an hour or two rounded to in front of James' Bayou. Our astonishment may be imagined, when we found that the mouth of the bayou is cut off from the river by an immense levee, in front of which deposits have accumulated until the river and the inland stream are separated by at least three-fourths of a mile of solid earth. Of course we could do no more than look at the unexpected barrier, indulge in a few hearty imprecations against the stupidity or falsehood of residents near the place, and then return. On our way back, we took the soundings of a stream that flowed inland across a cornfield, but found it too shallow for the purpose required.

About the only excitement of any magnitude that has happened in a day or two occurred last night, on the *Conestoga* and the powder transports. The latter are moored to the Missouri shore, a mile above the gunboats, and are guarded constantly by the *Conestoga*, which during the day plies up and down the stream, in front of them, and at night is moored to the shore just between the boats.

Yesterday, a good many suspicious looking skiffs laden with butternut natives, were noticed in the vicinity, and suspicions were, in consequence, engendered that the rebels were reconnoitering with a view to setting fire to the transports.

About eight o'clock last evening, the officers of the *Conestoga* were enjoying a quiet game of euchre in the wardroom, which was being played by four of the sharpest men in the crowd, and which, of course, attracted an immense deal of attention. The First Master had just concluded to go it "alone," and was triumphantly about to lead the "right bower," when a single shot, followed by a half dozen others, rang out from the boat just in front of us. Never broke up a game of euchre half so suddenly—never was a capital "lone hand" spoiled in time so short as was this—cards went in one corner, table, chairs, trunks, hammocks and other *et ceteras* disappeared like chaff before a whirlwind, and before the social circle had scarcely scattered, a gong had sent the men to quarters, the magazine was opened, and the heavy 32s of the *Conestoga* were driving a tempest of grape and canister through the startled woods.

The conflict was "short and decisive"—everybody blazed away into the woods with something—when suddenly some one inquired of some one else what the alarm was about. Being unable to give the required information, a general inquiry took place, which resulted in ascertaining that nobody knew anything about it. No one had seen or heard an enemy; no one had the remotest idea of what he was firing for, or who or what he was firing at, and at the latest investigations the matter remained the same delightful mystery. But one thing was ascertained, and that was that no enemy had been nearer the place than the island, four miles below.

The mortar fleet, under the efficient superintendence of Capts. MANATDEAN and PIKE, have answered the most sanguine expectations relative to their effects. Thus far they have been used at a range of from two to four thousand yards. From the point on the other shore, where they are anchored, they have been able to reach the upper rebel battery, the one a mile or so below it on the same shore, and every part of the island.

By creeping down the Missouri shore one can get a position opposite to find about three-fourths of a mile from the island, from which not only the whole work of the rebels on that side, but also the effect, to some extent, of the shells, can be seen. Here may be seen the fact that the whole side of the island fronting the Missouri shore is bristling with cannon. At the head of the island is one fortification which fronts the point where the mortars are located, and which has flanks and traverses to prevent an enfilading fire. A half mile or so below, and about half way between the shore and the island, is a sunken steamboat, undoubtedly placed there to obstruct the channel. Just opposite this and moored to the island is a floating battery, evidently the one formerly at Columbus. There are strong earthworks above this on the bank, plentifully mounted with guns, and no doubt capable of immense mischief. At the foot of the island, yesterday afternoon, the rebels were very busy throwing up works, probably with a view to meet any efforts directed at them from below. Secured from view by timber which grows plentifully along the centre of the island, they evidently supposed themselves secure from intrusion of every sort. A little later and some one revealed their operations to the mortar fleet, and just when, perhaps, they were congratulating themselves upon their safe and excellent progress, a shell came screaming down from mid-air, and with an explosion like an earthquake, burst within fifty yards of where they were at work. In a second rebels were as scarce in that vicinity as loyalty—picks, shovels, chivalry, niggers, all disappeared, and have been seen no more there since.

From this point, which is behind a steam-mill, and nearly opposite the foot of the island, could be seen many of the effects of the shells. At times, one would crash through a burly tree-top, taking in its way limbs, splinters, everything, like a bolt of lightning. The heaviest limbs, or stoutest trunks, afforded no more resistance to the passage of one of those monsters, than would a china vase to a brickbat. Many of the shells would not explode, but when they did so, the effect was always devastating, and one bursting in the trees, would send the branches twisted and broken in every direction for fifty or one hundred yards. If it exploded after reaching the ground, it would drive the dirt in immense masses and jet-like columns high above the tops of the tallest trees.

The process of reaching this lookout was fatiguing, and at the same time full enough of danger to answer a mild lounger for excitement. By dodging behind willows and clumps of trees, and such other natural obstructions as diversify the two miles of swamp lying between the mortarboats and the island, one may get along, generally, without much obstruction. Here and there are small distances which afford no concealment, and here it is where the excitement commences. You scarcely show your head from the bushes, ere a little cloud of smoke bursts out from the ledge of the Island, and for about five seconds you are at liberty to speculate as to whether you will be hit; if so, where, and with what general result. You involuntarily shrink into yourself a little—possibly a good deal—and then with a whiz that sounds supernaturally loud and uncomfortably close, a 24-pound shot plunges into the swamp a hundred yards beyond you.

Thus, dodging, speculating, shrinking, one, after being the recipient of a half-dozen favors of this sort, gains the protection of the mill, where out of view of rebel batteries, he can watch operations in safety, until he gets ready to return. Getting back is about the same as getting out—the only variation being that, instead of having treated you to a 24-pound shot, the rebels will, quite likely, politely offer for your consideration a 6-inch shell.

So fearful are the Confederates of every little movement of the National troops that they open their batteries upon everything in the shape of man or horse, which ventures to approach them. As yet, however, nobody has been hit; and pleasure parties down to the mill will be in rage, till some unfortunate reporter—for it is they who chiefly indulge in this recreative amusement—gets his entire head knocked off—then the thing will become unfashionable and unsatisfactory.

The mortars, thus far, use, on the average, fifteen pounds of powder at a charge, with which a ball can be impelled just as far as with thirty pounds—a fact proved by actual experiment. The bore of the piece is so short, that it will not burn more than fifteen pounds. The number of men required to work a mortar is from twelve to fifteen. These commence in the morning, work till night, and then return to the boats to which they respectively belong. The entire number of shells fired up to to-night, is about one thousand—making, in all, about two hundred thousand pounds, or one hundred tons of iron, that has been rained on the rebellious heads of the Confederates at Island No. 10.

Among the prominent objects in the machinery of the siege are the tugboats. All the time, night and day, they are busy, carrying dispatches, messengers, powder, or reconnoitering the works of the enemy. During the hottest of the fight Monday, they were everywhere—now laying at the *Benton*, when the heavy balls were raining all about her, or again running directly and imprudently into the batteries of the enemy, and making a reconnoissance under his very nose. They go buzzing about like flies; and from their size, when compared to a gunboat, it seems appropriate for offensive purposes to arm them with pop-guns, and set them to bombarding wrens' nests.

To-day, the *Terry* left for Cairo, for the purpose of bringing down Capt. SPRINGER, of the Balloon Corps, and his apparatus. He will reach here to-morrow night, and the next day we will probably astonish the denizens of the island with a few experiments in aeronautics. GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Saturday night, says the gunboat *Mound City* fired twenty shot at the middle batteries with considerable effect. Our officers, with a glass, counted five rebels killed at a single shot. On Saturday our mortars fired with considerable regularity, but the results were not ascertained, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. The balloon reconnoissance did not take place.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated 9 o'clock Sunday night, off Island No. Ten, says the firing continues slowly day and night, at intervals of half an hour. Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has now replied for two days; only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a Quaker.

The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silenced, and the encampments grow smaller day by day.

Transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops.

The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels were drowned out of some of their batteries, and had been attempting to erect new ones, but the well-directed fire of our mortars prevented them.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A special to the *Times*, from Cairo, says:

"The officers of the steamer *Lake Erie* No. 2, which left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, saw a large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing as they got up the river. It was supposed to be the rebel transports ignited by the bursting of shells.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

The American Blockade in Parliament.

Important Declarations of Earl Russell and the Solicitor-General.

England Unalterably for Non-Intervention.

INTERESTING FROM THE CONTINENT.

The Adjustment of the German Difficulty.

GARIBALDI ON THE CRISIS.

The steamship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 12th instant, arrived last evening.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *America*.

The Hamburg steamship *Teutonia*, hence Feb. 22, had not arrived out when the *Hansa* sailed from Southampton.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The screw steamer *Annie Childs*, which ran the blockade from Wilmington, North Carolina, with cotton, resin and tobacco, put into Queenstown on Saturday, March 8, short of coals. She had on board the crew of the *Kitty Cords*, abandoned February 23.

The London *Times* says, in one of its leaders of Monday, March 10: "The North will learn from the late debate in the House how entirely unjust was the supposition, so generally entertained, that we took advantage of the *Trent* affair in order to obtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South; and the South must also by this time be aware that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European Powers, they underestimated the sense of justice and fair-play which characterizes the people of England.

Mr. SEWARD may profess to obey the Law of Nations only when he finds it his interest to do so. We disclaim all limitations of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not only of wealth, but of the comfort and prosperity of a large and interesting class of our population."

The *Moniteur* says: "The statement that, in consequence of the agitation in the Quartier Latin, the students of the Polytechnic School had been confined to the building, is incorrect."

A dispatch from Berlin, of March 8, says: In consequence of the adoption in the Lower House of the motion of M. HAGEN, that the principl items of revenue and expenditure should be specified in the general Budget, the Ministry sent in their resignation.

The Minister of Commerce had addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, requesting him to adjourn the sittings for a few days, because the Minstry, being occupied with important discussions, would be unable to attend them.

The sittings have, therefore, been adjourned until March 11.

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

Warsaw was quiet.

In the sitting of the Frankfort Federal Diet, of March 8, the representatives of Austria and Prussia proposed the reëstablishment in Electoral Hesse of the Constitution of 1831, in due conformity with the Federal laws and with the proviso, also, that the rights of the estates should be respected.

The Turin *Movements* of March 8, contradicts the fresh reports that enrolments are being made in the name of GARIBALDI, and states that the General has simply recommended the extension of the National rifle-shooting movement.

The *Italia* says: "We are informed that the conference between GARIBALDI and Signor RATAZZI has had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the destinies of the country."

The Marquis DE VILLAMARIND is spoken of for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A meeting of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be held, for the purpose of agreeing upon their policy toward the new Cabinet.

A dispatch from Genoa, of March 9, says a meeting of 300 popular delegates was held here to-day, in the Paganini Theatre. A great crowd assembled.

GARIBALDI, who had accepted the Presidency of the meeting, was much cheered on entering the building.

In his speech he said: "I am happy to preside at this meeting of the representatives of the great Italian family. I deplore the absence of the representatives of those provinces still excluded from our union." GARIBALDI took an oath to deliver those Provinces, and exhorted the people to concord, and bind the union of the forces of the nation, in the same manner as the *fasces* are bound together. "Then," he continued, "we shall vanquish all tyranny, and extend freedom beyond the Peninsula to every enslaved people."

A dispatch from Naples of March 8, says:

A bombshell burst this afternoon near the Church of Santa Brigita, but without injuring anybody.

Immediately on this becoming known, a popular demonstration took place. Shouts were raised of "*Evviva Italia*," "*Evviva Garibaldi*."

A dispatch from Cadiz, of March 9, says:

"MIRAMON has arrived here, and will proceed to Madrid."

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed the contract for the loan of 40,000,000f.

The insurgents at Nauplia (Greece) continue to organize themselves for defence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speeches of Mr. Gregory, W. E. Forster, the Solicitor-General, &c., &c.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. GREGORY said: Sir, before going into Committee of Supply I wish to call the attention of the House to a subject which I conceive to be one of the most important that can be brought under its notice. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps, Sir, I owe some explanation to the House for having chosen a supply night for the discussion of this question; but I trust the House will allow that I have not been infringing upon a Government night unnecessarily, because the public business has been proceeded with so rapidly that I think they may well spare a night for the discussion of so important a question. (Hear, hear.) Then I think it was absolutely necessary not to postpone the consideration of this question any longer—(hear, hear)—a question involving matters of international law, and a question likewise affecting the welfare of the working classes of this country. (Hear.) I am now induced to select this evening for the discussion of this question, because my honorable friend, the member for Liverpool, (Mr. HORSFALL,) has given notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to call the attention of the House to questions of international law; and I thought it was most essential that this special question of the block

ade of the ports of the Confederate States should not be mixed up with other questions of international law without it forming, first of all, the subject of a separate discussion. [Hear.] When, in the month of May last, the mails brought over to this country the reply of Mr. SEWARD, the American Secretary of State, to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, I confess that no one in this House reëchoed more heartily than myself the expression which the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary made use of when he said: "Thank God, we have hitherto refrained from all interference in these American dissensions." Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, being a man of prudence and humanity, and being anxious to spare his State the horrors of civil war, proposed to Mr. SEWARD the mediation of England. Mr. SEWARD replied that, under no circumstances, would he submit their internal affairs to the arbitrament of any Foreign Power, and least of all to the arbitrament of a European Monarchy. Now, Sir, I think, had we been in the position of the United States, with dismemberment threatening every portion of her dominions, with a bloody civil war impending, we might have replied that we would not submit our internal dissensions to any Foreign Power; but I hardly think we would have thrown in the gratuitous affront; that, least of all, we should submit our internal affairs to the arbitrament of an American Republic. Seeing, then, that these were the sentiments which animated those to whom the destinies of the United States are confided, I assure the House I deprecate interference now as I deprecated interference then, quite as fully as the noble lord. But it may be in the recollection of the House that, early in the last session of Parliament, I gave notice of my intention to bring before Parliament the expediency of recognizing the Southern American Confederation. I can assure the House I did so without the slightest intention of advocating interference. I did so in the hope that the united action of France and England—for I was in hopes that united action might possibly be procured—would have given great moral weight to the many humane, benevolent and far-sighted men in the Northern States, who were anxious at that time for a peaceable separation; and that it would have induced the Ministers of the United States to pause ere they plunged their countrymen and themselves into the vortex of a ruinous, a fratricidal, and allow me to add, in spite of the news recently arrived, what I firmly believe to be a hopeless contest. [Cheers from the Opposition benches.] When the night for the discussion of that motion came on, my honorable and gallant friend opposite appealed to me not to proceed with it; and that appeal was so evidently in accordance with the general wish of the House that I did not hesitate to acquiesce. My honorable friend, no doubt, thought that in the course of the debate expressions calculated to promote irritation might have been made use of, likely to endanger peace between England and America. Now, I can assure my honorable friend, that, so far as I was concerned, I should have made use of no irritating expression. I should have affirmed then, as, undeterred by what has occurred since, I affirm now, that secession was a right, that separation is a fact, and that reconstruction is an impossibility. I should have additionally stated that all my heart and sympathies were with one portion of the American people—not that portion that is fighting for empire; but with that portion which is struggling for independence. [Cheers from the Opposition benches.] If I rejoiced to acknowledge these sentiments on the occasion of Bull Run, I am not going to slink from them now, on the occasion of Donelson. If that discussion had been permitted to have gone on, I should have endeavored to show the House what has since been better shown by Mr. SPENCE, in his admirable book on the causes of secession, and the right which the Southern States claim to separate. I should have endeavored to show that, in recognizing a Government which I consider to be a Government of stability *de jure* and *de facto*, we should have been acting in accordance with our usual practice; and, perhaps, I should have been tempted to quote a celebrated dispatch of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs upon the revolution in Italy, as bearing upon this question. I should have endeavored to show, not paradoxically, but I think conclusively, to those who hate Slavery and the Slave-trade in their heart, that separation of the United States was the circumstance of all others most likely to lead to the realization of their hopes—[hear, hear]—and that the reconstruction of the Union was the circumstance of all others most likely to lead to the strengthening of the one and the spread of the other. I should also have referred to the short-sighted and selfish commercial policy that now prevails, and which is openly acknowledged throughout the Northern States, and which, if it be not rendered hopeless and nugatory by the independence of the South, will not merely shut out from 30,000,000 of customers the manufactures of Europe, but will, rely upon it, ere long, breed a crop of troubles most dangerous to the peace of this country. [Hear, hear.] I do not quarrel in the slightest degree with the House of Commons for the feeling that it expressed on that occasion. It was a proof, at all events, to the world at large, of conciliation and good will. But I am sorry the discussion did not take place, because it would have come from an independent member, whose authority was nothing but a mere statement of his own opinions, and because I conceive that a free nation, accustomed to free comments on the actions of other nations, had no right to consider itself aggrieved by a free comment on an event of such enormous magnitude to the world as this. [Hear, hear.] And not only that, but because I believe the attitude of the House of Commons on that occasion was not interpreted by the United States as a proof of conciliation and friendship, but that it was considered to be the result of fear—[cheers from the Opposition]—and that it encouraged that opinion of which we have had so many practical proofs, that whereas it may be dangerous to trifle with France, any outrage and insult may be given to England with impunity. [Hear, hear.] Now, I am not going to press the subject of recognition, or say any more upon it at present, because, in my opinion, the great and pressing reason that induced me to bring it forward last year has passed away—namely, the hope that the tide of battle might be stayed. I shall confine myself throughout the remainder of the remarks that I am about to make strictly and closely to the question of the blockade. I shall not travel one inch beyond that question, lest I might provoke other honorable members to wander into discussions which are foreign to the notice which I have placed on the paper. [Hear, hear.] I think I may fairly say that this question of the blockade of the Southern ports of America is a question of the most vital importance, not merely to England, but to the whole world. It is a question of importance to England as regards the national character for honor, good faith, and justice, and as regards the daily bread of multitudes of our working men. To the world at large it is a question of the most vast importance with regard to the interpretation of a great question of international law; it is a matter of importance in every part of the globe where the culture of cotton is likely to be brought about; and it is a matter of great importance as regards the manufacture of those articles which are likely to reach the continent of America, subject to the announcement that the country will receive from Her Majesty's Government. I must justify myself when I say that this is a matter in which the national character for good faith and justice is concerned.

Mr. GREGORY proceeded to argue the law of blockade, mainly relying upon M. DE HAUTEFEUILLE, and calling in corroboration WHEATON and KENT, and then to review the evidence of the insufficiency of the American cordon. He then continued:

All I ask is this, that we should act with the strictest justice by the United States—with justice and nothing more—for we owe that Government scanty courtesy. [Opposition cheers.] We ought to pin them down to the strictest adherence to international law. It is perfectly clear that they have attempted to disregard it from the very commencement of the war, when we found Mr. SEWARD declaring his intention to seize in Canadian waters a British vessel, suspected of being about to be fitted out as a privateer. He said he should seize it, and if he found he was mistaken he would make reparation. It turned out, after all, that this identical vessel had been privately bought for the American Government [Hear, hear.] Next he takes two American citizens off a British vessel proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port; and though he subsequently gave them up, professedly because it was discovered to be an illegal capture, he declared at the same time that if their persons had been of sufficient importance to the Northern Government, they would have been retained in defiance of the law. [Hear, hear.] Then we find further that Mr. SEWARD says the United States are not prepared to acknowledge the otherwise universally acknowledged principle of international law, that the intermission of a blockade destroys its efficiency; just because it did not suit their convenience. And yet this Minister, so lax, so unscrupulous, so lawless of the rights of others, looks with the eye of an eagle and a serpent into the actions of other people. [Opposition cheers.] Consul BUNCH was required by Her Majesty's Government, acting along with France, to make representations to the State Government to endeavor to get them to adhere to the humane articles of the Declaration of Paris, and because he obeyed his instructions, so punctilious was Mr. SEWARD that he withdrew the *exequatur* of the United States from Consul BUNCH, but did not withdraw the *exequatur* from the French Consul. [Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.] The Government of the Northern States knew well that it was not prudent to trifle with France, however prudent it might be to trifle with and insult England. And when the Confederate States see that you tolerate such treatment, what can they think but that you are conniving at the designs of the North? *I have been in every part of the Southern States, and I can say with truth that throughout them I have found the deepest attachment to the old country.* ["Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh."] There still remain among them ancestral and hereditary recollections of England. I can say with truth, and I know there are other honorable members who can say the same, that the name of England is a passport throughout the greater part of the Southern States. [Hear, hear.] If the South be not subjugated, if they do not fail to maintain their independence, which, I most unhesitatingly affirm, they will not, yet events may arise which will make England deeply regret the course she has pursued, which will leave her without one friend on the Continent of America. Honorable members may have seen in old drawings an individual listening to the earnest suggestions of two mythological personages of the female sex. England appears to me to be at present very much in that position. In one case I hear whispered in Northern accents: "Is it wise or manly to pick a fresh quarrel with a Government that has behaved very handsomely to you, even at the risk of alienating the confidence of the people from whom all their power comes? Bear with us for a little longer, and we will open a cotton port, and the loyal men of the South will come down, and ships will cross over the broad billows laden with cotton, and Manchester and Liverpool shall rejoice." "And," says the same voice, "if you do not bear with us consider the cost of a quarrel between the North and yourselves; that burden would be infinitely heavier than those that are now imposed upon you by your privation of cotton. Bear with us a little longer, for the sake of the cotton cultivation in India, and we shall be able to put down the slaveholder and the slave cultivation of cotton in the South. Remember what your leading journal says, 'that England, of all nations, is the nation that ought to be the least exposed to infringement upon the law of blockade; and if you close your eyes to our irregularities, laxities, and illegalities, and the time should come when you are the offender, then we will close one eye to similar peccadilloes on your part." But to the other ear I hear a Southern voice saying, "You have pledged yourself to impartiality and neutrality. The promise of a cotton port has been given you, but where are the loyal Union men of the South, and where are the bales of cotton you are asking for? If you are involved in the quarrel it will be in vindication of law and right. But depend upon it there will be no quarrel, because, with France on your side resistance is impossible." As for our cotton cultivation, remember that 2,000,000 of bales are necessary for the manufacturing districts next year, and you cannot get that amount, or anything like it, from the interior of India to the coast. The Southern voice adds, "We have opened our ports without imposing any differential duties on foreign ships;" and it also says, "Heed not the argument that England has an interest in winking at the violation of the law of blockades, but the contrary; because England is the greatest commercial nation of the world, with her ships on every sea, and by your steam navy you could in the event of war maintain a most efficient blockade." And it is not into the ear of England alone these words are addressed. To France the Northern voice says: "Are you oblivious of the hereditary attachment between France and the United States?" and the Southern voice asks whether the wine-growers and the working-men of France have no interest in the supply of cotton? I will only add, that I have no wish to abolish blockades; and that, being a lover of peace, I am of opinion that the more intolerable war is made, the less likely is it to occur. If you want it to be effective, you will wage war in that fashion, that those nations that have tested its bitterness may be slow to anger, and easily entreated. But we have accepted the Declaration of Paris, and I do hope that the House of Commons will not allow its character to be tarnished by any evasion of it. [Cheers.] England in this matter ought to set an example to the whole world. *If we are not now acting upon the law, but merely wishing to conciliate and propitiate, we are acting the part of wreckers, we are holding out false lights to allure people to destruction*; and if Her Majesty's Government are not able to give, as I hope they will be able to give, a complete explanation of all that has been done, I can only pronounce the Declaration of Paris to be, as regards the Confederate States, a mockery—as regards any interpretation of international law a delusion—and as regards the trade and commerce of the world nothing better than a snare. [Loud cheers.] The honorable gentleman concluded by moving for copies of any correspondence on the subject of the blockade of the Confederate States subsequent to the papers presented to Parliament.

Mr. G. BENTINCK seconded the motion. He thought his honorable friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition, on the part of this country and of the great European Powers, of the independence of the Southern States. The reunion of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility, and the Northern States could not complain of the recognition of the South as an independent State, when they remembered that they derived their origin from a successful secession from the Government of this country. *Their first assertion of independence was an act of repudiation.* They rebelled against taxation imposed by this country, which was precisely what the Southern States were doing now; but, in his opinion, the whole question was one of money, and not of patriotism and independence. The Southerners were fighting to resist taxation, and the Northerners to impose it.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER—Sir, I do not rise for the purpose of following the remarks and arguments of the honorable gentleman who has just sat down, because I cannot but think that the speech he has made was prepared for delivery on the occasion of the motion of which my honorable friend the member for Galway (Mr. GREGORY) gave notice last year, rather than for the motion which he has brought forward to-night. But before any member of Her Majesty's Government replies to the charges which my honorable friend has made, I trust the House will allow me a very short time for taking a very different view of the facts to that which has been presented to them. This question with regard to the American blockade must be considered as a question of law and as a question of fact. The legal question I shall not attempt to meddle with, but leave it for some member of Her Majesty's Government, from whom the House may expect explanations. I fully agree with the honorable member for Galway, that, if it can be proved that the blockade according to international law, and especially according to our interpretation of international law, is illegal, either because it is not effective or from any other cause, then it would be a breach of neutrality for us to advocate its continuance. I quite agree that if it could be proved that, according to the interpretation of international law by the United States in times past, the present blockade is not a legal one, then the Southern States have a right to say that we are infringing on the principle of neutrality. But if it cannot be proved that according to strict international law the blockade is illegal, then to break it would be a still greater breach of neutrality, because an act of commission requires more care in its performance than an act of omission. As to what constitutes a legal and efficient blockade, I am not the person to decide. That I leave to the legal advisers of the Government, just premising that when my Hon. friend let it be supposed that the United States had objected to be bound by the letter of the Treaty of Paris, I demur, inasmuch as they were no parties to that treaty. But I do not wish it to be supposed that they were not bound by the principles of that treaty as to blockades, because they have asserted and maintained those principles in times past. I say "the letter of the treaty" as to blockades, because my honorable friend laid great stress on the particular passage, "really to prevent access to all ports." Now, if blockades are to be interpreted in future by that rule by all the Powers who signed that treaty, then there is an end to all blockades. [Hear, hear.] I am contented to take the definition of the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office in the dispatch with which these papers conclude, leaving the right honorable gentleman who follows me to deal with the legality of the blockade. The noble lord says the blockade is effective if it is duly notified, if there be no permission to any special ship to depart—no undue preference; in fact, if the blockading force is sufficient to prevent access, or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving a port. And he adds:

"The fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instances here referred to,) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law."

I understand the definition of the noble Lord to be, that the blockade is to be a real and not a paper or sham blockade. I now come to the question of fact. Have the conditions laid down been fulfilled or not? In the first place, the notification is not doubted. My honorable friend laid a great deal of stress on the order which it is said was issued by the Captain of the *Niagara* in the very beginning of the attempt to enforce the blockade. I do not dispute that order, though it has not been confirmed by Lord LYONS or by any advices from our own Consuls. But whether it be confirmed or not, it is, at all events, stated that the United States Government never attempted, and never intended, to act upon it. In no single case have they done so. In the case of every port they have made a special proclamation, and given special notification when the blockade was to begin and when the fifteen days were to expire during which neutral foreign vessels were to be allowed to pass. Then undue preference is not charged. Therefore the argument that this is an ineffective blockade is reduced to the number of escapes. I hope the House will excuse me going into figures. My honorable friend mentioned a list, but he passed very gingerly over it. [Hear, hear.] I expected to have heard more of it; because before Parliament met we were told that a list of 600 vessels which had escaped, notwithstanding the blockade, was in the hands of some gentleman, and my honorable friend, it was understood, was to give us this information. Well, I suppose he has found out that his information is not altogether to be depended upon, and therefore he has not brought it forward. But still, the honorable member from Galway did say that, throwing aside ships from the interior, there were still nearly 400 vessels of which information existed that they had run the blockade from its beginning to the end of October. Now, that agrees with two lists which have been furnished to the Government in the dispatches. One sent by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, the Confederate Commissioners, on November 30, and another supplementary, but by Mr. MASON. Now, I have taken the trouble of analysing these lists, and if the House will allow me, I will give the result. I will take the departures as the test, because it is certain that we should be more anxious to get cotton than to export contraband of war. In the lists of Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, given in on Nov. 30, they say that, between the proclamation of blockade and the 20th of August, more than 400 vessels arrived and departed, notwithstanding the blockade, thereby giving conclusive evidence that it was not effective, and would not be binding. Passing by several eloquent paragraphs, I find that the total departures and clearances, according to the Custom-house returns, was 322. Of that number 119 were before the declaration of the blockade—(hear, hear)—seventy-five were from New-Orleans before May 27, the day on which Consul MURE notified the blockade of that port; forty-four were from Wilmington before July 14, when that port was notified; and fifty-six were foreign vessels, which left before the fifteen days of grace had expired. I do not blame the collectors for sending in those returns. They were ordered to do so. But I do think it extraordinary that the Commissioners should have given the lists one in November, and one in February, in one of which 110 vessels were given, and fifty-six in another, as having broken the blockade, when the vessels had left before the blockade was enforced. It is the more extraordinary, because, looking at the list, of those fifty-six vessels, if they had been real breaches, they would have been most important breaches, because a very large number of them were large vessels that came out from New-Orleans and Mobile to Europe, and chiefly to Liverpool, and if it had been shown that they had really broken the blockade, I should have admitted that there were grounds for blaming our Government. Of these fifty-six vessels, twenty-three were from New-Orleans, and nine from Mobile, and they came out during the fifteen days, because they had that time given to them to escape; and the very paper which contains this list contains a congratulation from our consul at Mobile that these very vessels had been able to get out before the blockade came into force. [Hear, hear.] Adding these numbers together, we have, out of the three hundred and twenty-two vessels, only one hundred and forty-seven left. Of these, twenty-five were river boats, chiefly flatboats, coming from the interior to New-Orleans to be broken up. Not much is said about them. I will give Mr. MASON credit that when he handed in the list he refused to take account of these. But, in the list handed in by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, they said nothing about the river boats, no doubt expecting that the list would pass without examination. Then I have reduced the 322 to 122. Of these, 106 were coasters; and of these 106, all but three are what Mr. MASON in his dispatch, wishing to be frank, called "quasi inland;" 66 of them went between Mobile and New-Orleans, and I am informed by several gentlemen who have visited that coast, that it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the voyage of a vessel behind lagoons, and scarcely appearing in the open sea, but creeping along the coast, was a breach of the blockade. The same remark applies to vessels between Savannah and Charleston, where they have to creep behind islands. In fact, Mr. BUNCH himself acknowledged that these vessels did not make their appearance in the open sea, except for a very short time. Then, taking off from the 122 these 106 coasters, that leaves sixteen departures for foreign ports, of which fifteen are to American ports, chiefly to Cuba, all schooners except one sloop, and only one schooner from Charleston to Liverpool. *Now, we have heard a great deal of sham blockades, but I appeal to the House whether this is not a sham list.* [Hear, hear.] Now, looking at the supplementary list, it gives fifty-one departures to the end of October. Of these five are from Port Lavaca, and this small number proves the efficiency of the blockade, inasmuch as they are all before May 17, and therefore before the declaration of the blockade; thus showing that though there was a foreign trade before the blockade, there has been none since. This leaves forty-six, of which twenty-seven are quasi-inland vessels, leaving only nineteen. Of these one was a privateer; three were small coasters from Wilmington, fourteen were small vessels for American ports, and only one for Europe. It was the steamer *Bermuda*. I allude to this, because we must not suppose the blockade is ineffective from the stories we have heard of escapes. It has been so extraordinary for vessels to get out, that it was talked of in the newspapers of America, North and South, and we heard of it over and over again. If you look at the account of the escape of the *Bermuda* you will find that it was managed under circumstances of great difficulty. Consul MOLINEUX, of Savannah, describes how she got out in the dock on a stormy night. But surely, if we had to declare a blockade ineffective because a screw steamer gets out of a port on a stormy night, then my honorable friend the member for Rochdale need not trouble himself about international law. Then, again, as to the *Nashville*. If you look at Nos. 3 and 4 of the Parliamentary papers, you will see a deposition of one of the crew of the *Nashville*, describing how she remained three or four weeks unable to get out, and sending a small steamer down to see whether the way was clear; and how, at last, the Commissioners left by another route, and had a more roundabout journey than they might otherwise have had. But the fact is that those gentlemen, the Southern Commissioners, found the blockade so effective that they left the *Nashville*, and they had subsequently a more unpleasant voyage than they might otherwise have had. My honorable friend has alluded to the escapes made by one or two privateers. Now, I have analyzed the list of escapes through the blockade; and let me compare it with another list—the list of escapes of privateers during the last American war. It is true we did resort to a fictitious and a paper blockade, and that a great feeling was excited in Europe upon account of our having done so; but I was surprised to hear my honorable friend quote the remarks made on this subject by a writer so excessively hostile to us as M. D'HAUTEFEUILLE. But whatever may have been our practice in past times, there is no doubt that the blockades which we enforced during the last American war were as efficient as we could make them, and probably as efficient as we could ever make them. We had every reason to make them effective, for the inhabitants of these islands were humiliated to an extent never before known, by American privateers being enabled to come close to our own shores, and I believe that in less than three years, 516 privateers got out of the American ports. I say, then, looking at the case as it stands, judging from the evidence produced by those interested in furnishing it, and who are anxious that we should take steps to break the blockade, that this blockade has been wonderfully effective from the beginning. (Hear, hear.) And what is the nature of the blockade at this moment, if we may judge by the last accounts? There is no question that our Consuls have done their duty in reporting any the least signs of inefficiency; but they have looked at it from the neutral, and not from the belligerent point of view. I do not blame Mr. BUNCH, far from it, when he states the blockade of Charleston to be ineffective, although he allows it to be effective for large vessels. But if we regard the whole length of the blockaded coast, and take the last accounts, as furnished by our Consuls and naval officers, we shall find that the blockade is much more effective than the House has had any reasons to expect from the statements of my honorable friend. I will begin with Galveston, and in every case I will take the latest statements. On the 19th October, Mr. LYON, our Consul at Galveston, wrote to Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the blockade was effective for all vessels of more than six feet draught. On the 22d, Acting-Consul COPPELL wrote that as to New-Orleans, ingress or egress was impossible; and that since the 14th June he had not heard of any vessels leaving except the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. My honorable friend did not dwell upon the case of New-Orleans, though one-half of his list of 400 vessels are reported to have come from New-Orleans; and I have shown that from Galveston to Florida the blockade is actively maintained. Then we come to Savannah. Mr. MOLINEUX writes on the 28th November that for a very few days the blockade was ineffective on account of the Federal officers taking all their forces to Port Royal. But that circumstance does not give us the power or the right to declare the blockade ineffective, or that we should break it; but it does give us the right to state, that if captures were made of English vessels during that time, there would then be a question whether the American Government were justified in stopping them. Then Mr. MOLINEUX shows that the river would be effectively blockaded in future. Then we come to Charleston. From Charleston the last accounts I have are to the 19th of December. Although Consul BUNCH in July declared the blockade ineffective, the naval officers said it was effective for Savannah and Charleston; and on the 9th of December the force was sufficient off Charleston and Wilmington, and he adds, "I must admit that the naval officers are quite as active as they should be." I have now gone through the evidence, as far as these books are concerned, of the ineffectiveness of the blockade; but I cannot disregard the fact, which is so patent to us all, though my honorable friend passed over it very gingerly, of the enormous inducements there are at this time to to make money by urging us to break the blockade—that is to get ships into and out of the Confederate ports. I have here the last price current from New-Orleans, and it is another proof of the effectiveness of the blockade that it is so enormously difficult to get price currents or letters, or anything else from New-Orleans. I find that the price of cotton at New-Orleans on the 11th of January was such as would leave a profit of fully 100 per cent. upon its export to Great Britain; yet, notwithstanding this enormous profit, cotton has not come here, either from New-Orleans or from Charleston. I am perfectly well aware that there are reasons why cotton should not be sent down to the ports, and that vessels will not go for it if they feel that there is danger of their being taken. All I can say is that all I know of trade convinces me that if there was anything like a certainty of 100 per cent. profit to be obtained, nothing but the very greatest possible risk would prevent the attempt being made to break the blockade. Cotton, however, is only one article upon which there is a great profit. The profit upon salt is no less than 1,500 per cent., and the profit upon contraband of war is still greater. [Hear.] But the real truth, and the real reason why we have had these statements from my honorable friend to-night is, not because the blockade is ineffective, but because it is effective; and we are asked to break it because there is very great distress and misery in consequence of it in parts of our own country. I do not deny the existence of very great distress. My honorable friend did not dwell upon this fact one whit more than he was justified in doing. The distress is very great, and I fear it will be still greater. I know something of it from my knowledge of the district from which I come, though we are not suffering so severely from distress as they are in other districts. One-third of our manufactures is connected with cotton, and less than one-third of our trade is with America. If it had not been for these circumstances our distress would have been equal to that of Lancashire. But though I feel sure we never should have had this statement if it had not been for the existence of this distress, those who suffer that distress do not ask you to break the blockade. *But who is asking the House to break it? We are not asked to break it by the representatives of the districts which are suffering most from it. The cry to break it does not come from Lancashire; it does not come from Manchester: it does not come from districts where the mills are shut up for the want of cotton; nor from Liverpool, where the ships are lying idle for want of* freight. On the contrary, it comes from the honorable gentleman the member for Galway, and it is supported by the honorable gentleman the member for West Norfolk. I do not blame them for the course they have taken, because I understand the motives of it. I think that if my honorable friend had looked at the question more from an English, and not so much from an American point of view, that, in the first place, we should not have been asked to break this blockade if it had not been for distress in England; and, secondly, that the existence of distress would not have been given as a reason for breaking the blockade if it were not supposed it would be an enormous advantage to the Southern States. I do not mean to say that upon the first blush it might not appear to be the interest of the manufacturing districts that the blockade should be broken. But the manufacturing districts do not themselves think so. They are opposed to the breaking of the law, to the great credit of all concerned in it.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of an illegal blockade, they were really virtually departing from the profession of neutrality, and assisting the stronger power.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. LINDSAY quoted several letters which he had received from America, in proof of the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports was a mere paper blockade; and that it had been broken nearly a hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor-General said that it was no slight inconvenience that, upon a motion like that of the hon. member for Galway, which raised no definite issue, a discussion inevitably arose which brought out those very topics most calculated to wound the susceptibilities of all parties in this unhappy contest. [Hear, hear.] He did not blame hon. gentlemen for giving expression to their views and sympathies, but must think it very unfortunate that such a discussion should have taken place in that House at the present time. Hon. gentlemen had propounded their views in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Southern States, and in the same breath they declared themselves advocates of a strict neutrality, and yet an immature and precipitate decision upon the question that had been raised would be an act wholly inconsistent with the preservation of neutrality. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman who had just sat down said that he was an advocate of strict neutrality; but he could not pay the honorable gentleman the compliment of saying that the spirit of his speech was the spirit of strict neutrality. [Hear, hear.] He agreed with the honorable gentleman—and he was sure the country did—that it was our bounden duty to preserve and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality; and he did not hesitate to accept the honorable gentleman's test of that neutrality, namely, that we should deal with the North as we should have dealt with the South. Their circumstances, their difficulties and their trials should be remembered; and we should use toward them a generous and disinterested forbearance, remembering, if anything was said or done which might justly wound our susceptibilities or might be open to just exceptions, it was said or done under the most trying circumstances in which a nation could be placed. [Hear, hear.] We should discard from our minds everything of an irritating description, or which might tend to disturb a dispassionate judgment—sympathizing with their circumstances as far as might be, desiring anxiously to do what was right and just ourselves, and that as soon as possible peace might be restored to them and to the world. [Applause.] With reference to the particular question before the House, the main consideration was on what principle Great Britain ought to judge this question of blockade. His answer was, Great Britain ought to judge it according to her own principles—according to the principles of international law—which her great jurists have laid down, and on which she had hitherto always acted, and which had been the recognized and common principles acted upon by the United States themselves before the disruption. America had produced eminent jurists who, standing apart from the passions and prejudices which might influence against this country some Continental minds, had borne their testimony to the law originated and laid down by the decisions in this country. He would ask the House to consider what was the duty of this country when the blockade was first announced? It was undoubtedly the duty of this country and of the Government to take care that their ships and property were not to be exposed to danger by any measure of the United States Government that was not founded on the principles of international law. If they had found the United States Government claiming the right to establish a paper blockade and to set at naught principles and decisions founded on the law of nations, it would be their duty to protest against that course of conduct, and by all just means to resist it. [Hear, hear.] But what was the fact? The President of the United States issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of the blockade, but did he announce any intention to set aside the law of nations? He announced that it would be a blockade according to the law of the United States and the law of nations, and stated that a competent force would be provided to prevent the entrance into and the exit of vessels from the blockaded ports. There was no assumption of imposing a paper blockade, or of any intention to violate the law of nations. To make security more secure, Earl RUSSELL had a conversation with Mr. ADAMS on the subject, and what did he say? He said it was by no means the intention of the United States Government to institute a paper blockade, that being a measure against which they altogether protested. Her Majesty's Government were not, therefore, in a position to assume that the law of nations would be set aside, or that a paper blockade would be instituted by the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] Whether the blockade was efficiently maintained or not, it was perfectly clear that the profession of doing the thing which the law of nations required was uniformly made. Notice was given, and due time was allowed for ships to go out, and it was never contended that any but the recognized principles of the law of nations should be applied to this blockade. Now, what were the results of the reports of the gentlemen in the service of this country? The results were, that as to certain times and certain places there was either no blockade at all, or very great remissness in the enforcement of the blockade; but that at other times and other places, and at some places at all times, there was a strict enforcing of the blockade. But it was altogether a question of time, and place, and degree, and certainty. He would not, after the most able and most useful speech which the House had had the advantage of hearing from the hon. member for Bradford—[hear, hear]—travel at as much length as might have been necessary into the particulars as to the breach of the blockade. It was enough for him to remind those who heard his honorable friend, to inform those who did not, that his honorable friend took up those lists of numerous vessels said to have run the blockade, and exhausted them one by one. He showed that there were not more than thirteen to sixteen cases of anything like running the blockade, and those cases, with a single exception, were vessels belonging to the Confederate States, and only one for this country, for the port of Liverpool. That was a satisfactory and exhaustive statement, and relieved him of the necessity of going into any analysis of those figures and facts. He was satisfied of the accuracy of this analysis that no reply had been given, or was likely to be given, to it. But what were the reports which the Government had received from the Consuls and officers who were sent to cruise to ascertain the state of the blockade?—for there was no remissness on the part of the Government of this country. All the time officers were sent, competent for the service, to cruise on the coast, to see if the blockade was maintained, and the Consuls were instructed to give the best information they could obtain. With respect to the Gulf of Mexico, the report of the cruising officers, Capts. DUNDONALD and ROSS, was that from the 23d of July to the 14th of September the blockade was efficiently maintained in all parts of the Gulf. With regard to the ports in detail, his honorable friend the member from Galway had admitted that New-Orleans was always efficiently and strictly blockaded. He (the Solicitor-General) could not, however, help reminding the House of another fact brought out by the honorable member for Bradford, that no small proportion of the ships which swelled the number on paper of those who had broken the blockade were ships which had come from New-Orleans, a port which he (Mr. GREGORY) admitted to have been always strictly blockaded. Then, as to Galveston. From the 2d of July to the 29th of October the report was that there was a strict blockade, and there was no possibility of anything entering which drew more than six feet of water. At Savannah, although there was a short intermission of the blockade immediately after its institution, yet when it was resumed, on the 10th of June, it continued to the 18th of September so strict that only one ship contrived to run the blockade. As to Charleston itself, it was undoubtedly reported that along the coast there was some laxity, but not at the port itself. Commander LYONS reported on the 31st of July, and Commodore DUNLOP on the 26th of September, and Commander LYONS again on the 19th December, that there was a strict blockade by an efficient force, though on the 19th of December Commander LYONS accompanied his report by saying that since the previous date certain ships, either from a want of vigilance, or from some cause which he could not explain, had broken the blockade. When the letters were written to the consuls to inquire whether there had been any intentional laxity, the answer was uniformly, with one exception, that there had been nothing of the kind. The single exception was of so extraordinary a nature that he must say the fact, as stated by Mr. BUNCH, could hardly be accepted as conclusive; for he asserted that, though no permission had been extended to other ships to go into the port of Charleston, yet that armed transports of the Confederate States carrying munitions of war had been allowed to go in and out in sight of the blockading squadron, and then no attempt had been made to prevent them. That was an extraordinary circumstance if it were correctly reported. If the fact were established he did not know but that it might have some bearing as to the efficiency of the blockade. But he did say they had great testimony in the reports of their own cruisers as to the existence of an efficient blockade of Charleston during the period he had mentioned. But there were circumstances which went a long way to explain the apparent inconsistencies in the reports as to the efficiency of the blockade and the number of ships which had run it. No blockade, owing to the character of the coast, could prevent the entrance of small coasters into the ports of Savannah and Charleston. He had gone into this matter at great length, but he would leave it there. He was not going to say one word which should prejudice any question which might arise in prize courts as to any ship which, either during an intermission of the blockade, or in reference to a place not properly blockaded, or even in reference to Savannah or Charleston. But this he would say, that no one could have heard the facts stated by the honorable member for Bradford, and those which he (the Solicitor-General) had been laying before the House, without perceiving that multitudes of particular questions, varying according to circumstances, would arise, and that each question must be dealt with separately, in order to establish the proper course of dealing with such circumstances according to the known and recognized law of nations. It was the right of a belligerent Power to make a blockade, provided they were acting *bona fide*, and in accordance with the law of nations; and it was the bounden duty of neutrals, if their ships were taken before a prize court, to patiently abide by the decision of that court, and not to interfere unless the matter was carried to a court of appeal. If in any court of ultimate appeal it should appear there had been flagrant, obvious, and intentional wrong done, that the principles of the law of nations had been disregarded, undoubtedly the Government of the neutral country was not bound by the decision; and it might be their right and their duty to demand restitution and compensation for those individuals who might have been wronged by the decision of the prize court. That was the course which would be taken according to the ordinary law of nations. The question was not one of blockades in general—it was not a question whether a neutral country would dictate belligerent operations to a belligerent country—but it was whether in every particular case justice or injustice was done to the subjects of the neutral country. He really did not gather from the speech which his honorable friend (Mr. GREGORY) had made, what he thought ought to be done. [Cheers.] The nearest approach to destructiveness was an allusion which the honorable gentleman had made to an armed neutrality. He (the Solicitor-General) inferred—if he might infer anything—that the hon. member thought that this country ought to dictate to the United States the manner in which her belligerent operations, in so far as they related to the blockade, ought to be carried on; and that if that dictation was not accepted, instead of allowing particular cases to be brought before prize courts, this country should establish an armed neutrality, should send out armed cruisers as convoys to her merchant ships, and by force break through and destroy the obstacles which the United States placed on their coasts to prevent the access of merchant ships to particular ports. What would that be? The answer was, that it would be war; an armed neutrality of any kind was a species of war, not the more honorable because it was not avowed. But such an armed neutrality as that suggested had never been heard of in the history of the world, from the days of CATHARINE of Russia or the mad Emperor PAUL. [Hear, hear.] An armed neutrality by which the Government was to break through besieged ports, and to say that its ships should not be subject to any prize courts was nothing more than trying to enforce trade at the point of the sword. That was a thing which undoubtedly no nation would do without incurring the actual consequences of war. It might, indeed, possibly happen, as had been shadowed out in the course of the debate, that the country whose rights were invaded, and against which international law was so roughly set aside, might be laboring under such difficulties and depressions as to be unable at that time to do what any high-spirited nation not bowed down would do—namely, resist such an aggression by force of arms. But was it thought for a moment that such an offence would ever be forgotten, or that friendly relations would ever be established between the two countries? [Hear.] He was sure he spoke the sentiments of the House and the country when he said that under any circumstances it would be a most grievous and painful thing for Great Britain to be engaged in a war with the United State. They were men of the same blood, language and religion—the children of our forefathers, united to us by all the bonds and ties that can unite man and man together. [Hear, hear.] Even in the holiest cause, upon the most necessary occasion—even upon such an occasion as that which lately seemed imminent—we should enter into such a contest with feelings which he could not describe. [Cheers.] And he ventured to say if, upon that late occasion, we had been forced into that contest—although there would have been no alternative, for we would not have been the aggressors—we could not have declined it, if challenged to it, without giving up the most sacred duties of a nation, and proving ourselves unworthy to be the depository of the power which we possessed. [Cheers.] But still, in addition to all these deep and bitter feelings which such a contest would, under any circumstances, have occasioned, these feelings would not have been without their aggravation in the reflection that it might be imputed to us that, after having made such sacrifices as we had done for the sake of liberty, we were obliged to be found in active cooperation with a country which, perhaps without the fault of the present generation, still was one of the last strongholds of slavery. [Cheers.] And there would have been, if possible, a more bitter aggravation still, for if we had been compelled to meet our brethren in the United States, we should have desired to meet them as generous enemies on a fair and open field; but we should have been obliged in this case to meet them with their hands tied down, overburdened with the weight of domestic calamity. [Hear, hear.] But if it had been necessary in that case, they would have created the necessity, and we could have looked Europe and the world in the face, and have calmly appealed to the verdict of our own age and posterity; knowing that our cause, as it had been without selfishness, had also been without reproach. But how would it have been if, for the sake of any selfish objects, for any mercenary or interested motives—if, to provide ourselves with cotton and to meet our own difficulties, arising from causes over which we had no control—how would it have been if, for the purpose of consulting and considering our own interests, we had been the first to break through the recognized usages of established law—we had been the first to say that the United States as a belligerent should not exercise all belligerent rights in the ordinary manner, and with the ordinary appeal known amongst nations, because we wanted cotton? [Hear, hear.] If we had taken such a course as that we should not have been able to look in the face of Europe or of the world—we should not have been able to appeal to the verdict of our own age or of posterity. [Hear, hear.] If there were any Government presiding over the destinies of this country capable of entertaining such a policy, there was a power even stronger than that of the Government which would have prevented it. [Hear, hear.] Who had been the great sufferers by the loss of that trade which had been so unhappily interrupted? They were the artisans and manufacturers of Lancashire—the constituents of his hon. friend the member for Bradford. Had they made the demand? [Cheers.] Did the hon. member for Galway speak under their instruction? No. They had set an example worthy of the noble people to whom they belonged, and that justice, virtue, honor, and patience were better esteemed among those classes who suffer most from such calamities than any objects of personal interest which they could gain from provoking an unjust and unnecessary war. [Cheers.] The Government of this country had been actuated by the same spirit. It had desired firmly to maintain our own rights, but to do so according to the recognized usages of nations, to be consistently and strictly neutral toward both belligerents—not encroaching upon the belligerent operations of either, or considering whether this neutrality was more a benefit to one than to the other. It had taken that course, because it was not only consistent with her own true interests, but because it was the course of national honor and consistency—because it was the course of generosity and justice, and because it was the only course consistent with the divine law, that we should do unto others as we would wish to be done unto. [Loud cheers.]

After a few words from Sir ROBERT CECIL and Admiral WALCOTT, the motion for additional papers was negatived, without a division.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Lord STRATHEDEN rose to call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States of America and to move an address for copies of any correspondence upon the subject which might have taken place since the date of the papers which had been laid before Parliament. The noble and learned Lord said that his object was not to declare that the blockade ought to be raised, or any means to be adopted with that view, but to show that towards one of the belligerents in America—the Southern or insurrectionary Power—we had assumed an attitude which suspended, if it did not violate, neutrality, and that to restore that neutrality some further action was necessary.

The noble lord concluded by moving for a copy of the correspondence on the subject subsequent to the papers which had been presented to the House.

EARL RUSSELL: I quite admit the right of the noble lord to call into question the conduct of the Government with respect to the blockade, nor, indeed, should I complain if any noble lord were to call into question the whole of their conduct with respect to the unfortunate differences which have taken place in America, for I am convinced not only that that policy is founded on reason and can be justified by argument, but also that it is generally approved by the country. (Hear, hear.)

With respect to this particular question of the blockade, it was, of course, a matter of serious consideration with Her Majesty's Government from time to time in what manner they should act. There are various questions connected with a blockade which they had to consider. The first was whether there was sufficient authority for instituting it. Lord STOWELL says that a blockade must be the act of a sovereign authority. This was the act of the President of the United States, who on the 19th of April issued a proclamation, declaring that the blockade was about to begin, and that act was followed by armed ships of the United States blockading the several ports and warning vessels off the coast. Therefore there can be no question as to the authority by which the blockade exists. Then, with regard to the means which the President, as the organ of the Government of the United States, has employed, of course at first they were very deficient, but I think that these papers, and everything we have heard, show that the Government of the United States has been most desirous so to augment their squadron and so to employ their ships, that there might be a sufficient force to establish an effective blockade. It was a matter of great importance to them—a vital point of their policy—and, therefore, one cannot doubt that they would use every means in their power. As early as the 15th of July, when complaints were made in some of the New-York newspapers that the blockading squadron was not sufficient, I find that they had then 34 men-of-war, 56,000 tons, with 726 guns, and 10,113 men. That shows that they had made great efforts to establish an effective blockade. It might be said again, at the commencement that the blockade was too extensive, and that it was impossible that so extensive a blockade should be efficient; but we must recollect that we ourselves in our American war instituted a blockade of 2,000 miles of coast, and the difference between 2,000 miles and 3,000 miles is not so great as to authorize us to make any objection to the blockade on that account. But in a blockade of three thousand miles of coast, although it is such a blockade as we ourselves should have established, and such as the laws of nations recognizes, with several large ports and many small ones to watch, there were sure to be many irregularities in the conduct of it. Yet we find, generally speaking, that there has been an intention to station ships off the different ports, and that ships have been stationed there. Thus the blockade of Charleston was effective on the 11th of May by the ship *Niagara*; Pensacola was blockaded on the 13th of May; the blockade of the Mississippi was effective on the 26th or 27th of May, and Savannah was blockaded on the 28th of May, each port with a sufficient number of ships for the purpose. The noble Lord says that the blockade of Charleston was interrupted on some day in May, but he himself read a letter in which it is stated that the blockade was renewed by another ship on the 5th of June. There was also an account of another ship being added on some day in July or August, and there is no reason to suppose that there had been no ships of war before that port, and the whole question that arises is as to the interruption of the blockade between the 15th or 23d of May and the 5th of June. If any ship had been taken at that time into a prize court, it might well have been argued by the owners that there was an interruption, and that no blockade existed; but that does not affect the general question of the blockade of the southern coast of America. And let it be remembered, above all, that if there were an ineffectual blockade, the last place which we should hear of it would be in the American prize courts. When a merchant vessel had been taken into one of those courts, it would be quite competent for the owners to plead that there was no effective blockade, and that, therefore, the vessel, not having broken it, could not be legally condemned. No one will say that there are not judges in America quite competent to decide questions of international law,—judges who have inherited the precepts and doctrines of such men as Chancellor KENT and Justice STORY,—quite competent to pronounce judgment according to law, and who, I believe, would not have departed from the law in their decisions in such cases. But I do not find that there has been any real discussion in the prize courts of America, except, perhaps, in one or two instances, with respect to the efficiency of the blockade.

I must confess to the noble lord that the many instances which are given by Consul BUNCH and others of the vessels which have run the blockade induce me to consider the whole of this question with a view to deciding what the course of the Government should be. *But, in saying that many vessels have run the blockade, I think there is great exaggeration, and there is great misapprehension when lists of vessels are given which are, in fact, vessels belonging to the Southern ports, which run out of creeks and creep through shallow waters in order to reach another port on the same coast.* These are mostly small vessels of from 50 to 350 tons, and is stated in one of these letters that they cannot be regarded as vessels of such size and importance as to argue that the blockade was inefficient, which allowed them to escape. Your lordships know very well that, in 1860, the Government of this country announced a blockade extending from Brest to Dunkirk, but during that and other blockades which we instituted on the French coast, there were many coasting vessels which went from one port of France to another, entirely escaping the blockade. But would that have justified either America or any other neutral power in saying: "This blockade is ineffective, and we will not acknowledge it, and we require you to give up the vessel which you have seized for breach of blockade?" It certainly would not have justified such a course. But there is another consideration. Has the Southern coast had a free and uninterrupted communication with Europe? Have your lordships heard that cotton has arrived in its usual quantities here, and that the manufacturers of Great Britian and France have arrived freely at the ports of the States which are now in a state of civil war? On the contrary, the intelligence we have received shows that there has been no such uninterrupted intercourse, but that great inconvenience has been suffered by the inhabitants of these Southern States, owing to the existence of that blockade, which is said to be defective.

I cannot give the papers to which the noble Lord refers, on the very ground on which he asks for them. He says, perhaps there may be papers that may show the blockade he thinks ineffective may really have been effective. There are no such papers; there are no papers that can make the case stronger for the Government than those which have been given; the Government is willing to leave your Lordships to judge the case from the whole effect of the papers that have been already printed. *As to any representations from the Government of France that it considered the blockade ineffective, I must state that no such communication has ever been made to Her Majesty's Government.* The noble lord has asked whether the Government of the Southern States acknowledges the second and fourth Articles of the Declaration of Paris. It has declared that it does acknowledge them. *We have entered into no engagement with that Government.* It is our duty to see that the declaration of Paris is agreed to independent of any such engagement; that is our duty with regard to all neutral nations, and with regard to the peace of the world. I should be very sorry to be forced by circumstances to come to a different conclusion.

It would have been a great misfortune if, owing to circumstances, we should have thought ourselves obliged to take a course in such a quarrel that would have us become partisans either of North or South. [Hear.] It was my object and the object of every member of Her Majesty's Government, from the very beginning of the conflict, to watch the course of events, with the determination to act in an impartial spirit and preserve a strict neutrality between the two Powers. Sometimes our course, as when we acknowledged the Southern States as belligerents, may have been considered as having an injurious effect on the North. On the other hand, when forbidding privateers to carry their prizes into any British port, it may have been considered to have had an effect unfavorable to the South. But we did not consider the tendency of these acts. [Hear, hear.] We only consider whether they were just in themselves—[hear, hear]—and becoming the character of this country. If we had been obliged to take part either with one side or the other, it would have been a misfortune and calamity for the world, and for the people of America especially.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

A blockade must be intermitted under the pressure of weather, or when ship after ship is detached in pursuit, or upon some necessary manœuvre. It may often be possible for small craft to sneak in and out along the shallows and winding channels where the large ships cannot follow them. What Mr. GREGORY does not allege, and cannot allege, is that the Federal Government has not done its best. *Nobody can deny the colossal scale, the multifarious plan, and the exhaustive energy of its operations.* Together with expeditions by sea, by river and by land, and defences in proportion, it has found means for a blockade sufficient, at all events, to prevent cotton from reaching these shores, and any gentleman who values his liberty or his life from essaying an entrance there. The blockade may not be theoretically perfect, but, though the blockading ships do not cross their fires, or give notice to each particular vessel that appears, yet there is quite enough to deter some very courageous gentlemen from pushing their way in. Among a multitude of cases, Mr. WARD, who found his way into Pekin when nobody else could get there, is still on this side of the Atlantic, and would be much obliged to Mr. GREGORY to land him safe in a quiet part of Georgia. Mr. YANCEY, with a little society of Southern gentlemen, is still at Havana, waiting for an opportunity. Others are now in Mexico, preparing to brave fever and the Indians, so as they may find themselves once more with their families and estates. There are people in this country, in this city, who have not heard from their near relatives in the Southern States for half a year, and who would give almost any sum for one interchange of letters. Is this a blockade or not? Is the Federal Government doing the best it can? Is it acting, not for the honest prosecution of the war, but for the inconvenience of us neutrals? *The real grievance is that the thing is done too thoroughly, and Mr. Gregory wishes England to abate the nuisance by declaring that it is not done at all.*

Under any circumstances it is hard to call upon the British Government to deny a fact to which the complainants themselves bear the strongest testimony. But Mr. GREGORY admits a prejudice, and his supporters confess that their sympathies are for the South. Mr. GREGORY, who now asks us to ignore the blockade, wanted us, as early as last Spring, to recognize the Southern Confederacy. It is excusable to wish it success, and certainly very natural to believe no other result possible. But we have now for a long time dealt with the Federal Government, and are much more competent to recognize its communications and its operations than those of the Seceders, whatever their provocation. That is an affair on which we only form a private opinion. It is the Government of Washington we have to deal with for the present. Mr. GREGORY warns us that in so doing we are loosing the opportunity of acquiring a fast friend, and one with whom we have more in common than with the Democratic North. If we lose the South, what ally shall we have in all North America? That is a consideration to which we cannot attend. We must do our duty and abide the consequences. The blockade is maintained only too well, and, if that be granted, we have no excuse for setting it at nought. But Mr. GREGORY confesses the weakness of his cause by ingenuity as well as by partiality. When it serves his turn he admits the blockade, but stigmatizes its recognition as a breach of our neutrality. It is not true neutrality, he says, to recognize a mode of hostility which one side can and does carry out, and the other cannot. This objection would be fatal to all blockades, for there never was a war in which a blockade was not easier to one side than the other. During all our wars with France we have blockaded their ports, while they have not yet ventured to blockade one of ours; we have occasionally put them to very great shifts, while they have not been able even to inconvenience our trade. The bare fact of a blockade proves one side to be more powerful at sea than another, and the arguments by which the right of blockade is supported all go on the principle that it is improper to deny at sea the rights of hostility which it is impossible to prevent on land. Mr. GREGORY would make war lawful on land and piratical at sea, and would thus place us all under the dominion of large armies, certainly not more merciful nor more righteous than the dominion of great navies. *We can, however, easily stand the imputation of favor to the Federal cause. They do not themselves think us over-friendly.* No doubt, with Mr. GREGORY, they ascribe our acquiescence in the blockade to our selfish regard for this, the chief weapon of maritime war; but they are as much mistaken as he is when he tells us we are not honestly neutral.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 5, 8, 9. Preferred cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 3, 479, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 123, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 497, 285, 436, 298.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1168, 1575, 1576, [illegible], [illegible], 1783, 1390, 1464, 1316, 357, 1394, 1595, [illegible], [illegible], 1878, 2097, 1432, 928, 435, 128, 1106, 1369.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, [illegible], 2917, 2019, 1375, 1121, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713. *Part II.*—Nos. 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1595, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677. *Part IV.*—No. 696.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 38, 78, 154, 157, 169, 170, 175, 176, 180, 183. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar.—Nos. 129, 130, 166, 36, 106, 165, 168, 56.

The Writ of Mandamus—Will it lie to Compel the Mayor to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. George Opdyke, Mayor, &c.—This was an application for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant issued by the Comptroller for the payment of $4,260, to the relator for printing and binding 1,500 copies of the City Charter with Kent's Notes, in 1855.

The case has been several times reported when before the court on other proceedings. A premptory mandamus was issued to the comptroller directing him to draw the warrant which the Mayor now refuses to countersign. The warrant was drawn in obedience to that writ, but the Mayor then interposed, and the present application was made without the signatures of the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council. The warrant is valueless.

The motion was opposed on the part of the Mayor on the ground already familiar to the public, to wit: that the claim had once been adjudicated, and resulted adversely to the relator, and that the amount charged for the work is greatly in excess of the value of the services; also, that no vouchers, showing the performance of the work, were ever presented to him.

It was also contended, as a matter of law, that by virtue of the decision of the General Term in the case of The People *ex rel.* Green *vs.* Fernando Wood, decided at the last January term, no *mandamus* will lie against the Mayor to compel him to countersign a warrant.

Decision was reserved.

Moses Ely for relator; H. H. Anderson for the Mayor.

The Crystal Palace—Was it Real Property Belonging to the City, or Personal Property, Vested in the Receiver?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The Mayor, &c. vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.—This is another of the actions upon the policies of insurance to recover for the loss by fire of the Crystal Palace. A number of these cases have been reported, the last of which appeared in the TIMES of Jan. 21. The same points arise in this case as in the one then reported, the principal question being whether the Crystal Palace was real or personal property. In the action against the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court, the jury, after receiving the instructions of the Court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs. By that verdict the Crystal Palace was declared to be real estate. The amount claimed in this case is $5,000.

Case still on.

John H. White and Daniel Lord, for plaintiffs; D. E. Wheeler and John W. Edmonds, for defendants.

Corporation Lots—Ejectment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Isaac M. Wright et al., &c. vs. Hester Ann Shannon et al.—This is an action of ejectment, brought by the plaintiffs, as the devisees of William Wright, deceased, to recover the front part of the lot upon which the defendants reside. The lot was purchased by the defendant, Mrs. Shannon, from James T. Bertine, in 1854. The lot in question was originally a part of the common lands of the Corporation of this City, and was laid out and sold by them in 1844 or 1845.

The plaintiffs claimed title under one Mercef Eden, in whom the defendants claim no direct possession is established, and sold under an execution against him in the year 1801, and, subsequently, conveyed by deed to these plaintiffs.

The defendants deny that the plaintiffs or their grantors ever had any title or possession of the lot in question; that the property belonging to the Corporation, they had the right to convey it to the grantors of the defendants. The house on the front of the lot was erected in 1856, and the portion of the lot claimed is about ten feet on each side, and is claimed by the plaintiffs to be a part of what was once Cheeseman-street, in the vicinity of Reservoir-square.

Case still on.

S. E. Lyon and T. Westervelt for plaintiffs: Wm. C. Noyes and Geo. W. Wright for defendants.

Assignments—The Assignor may Prefer Creditors who have Signed a Compromise.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Pierre F. Bernard et al. vs. Wm Graydon et al.—This case was stated in the TIMES of Friday last, when it was on argument.

The plaintiffs sued as judgment creditors representing about $25,000 of debts, and sought to set aside an assignment made by Graydon, McGreery & Co., on the ground, first, that one Samuel Graydon purchased the notes of the firm, amounting to $86,000, or less than their face, under an agreement that they should be preferred at their full amount—and, secondly, that the assignment preferred creditors who had signed a compromise at fifty per cent.

The Court on the trial held that the first charge was not sustained by the evidence, and it was now held, on a motion for non-suit, that the assignors had a perfect right to obtain signatures to their compromise, on the promise of preferring signers, and subsequently to prefer them, and that the assignment was not thereby rendered invalid.

Judgment was given in favor of the defendants on plaintiff's evidence, with an allowance of $200.

C. B. & C. H. Smith, for plaintiffs; Mann & Parsons, for defendants.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ORDERED—That in all future applications made to this Court by religious corporations for leave to mortgage or sell their real estate, it shall be necessary, with the petition, to submit to the Court a statement specifying what property had been sold by the corporation under any order of the Court at any time within five years next preceding such application, and also showing the object for which sales, if any, were ordered, and the disposition actually made of the proceeds of any sale. Such statement shall be verified by one of the officers of the corporation.

NOTES OF ISSUE.

Notes of issue for the April General Term must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 29th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wakeman vs. Martin et al.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of Deborah Bell, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Taylor et als. vs. Halladay.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Cramer vs. Barth.—Order granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—Order granted.

Palmer et al. vs. Slocum, &c.—Order granted.

Seymour and others vs. Fox, &c.—Motion to change place of trial denied; to place on Special Calendar granted.

Ridgway vs. McIntosh et al.—Motion denied.

Williams vs. Bogue.—Motion denied.

Calhoun vs. Hendricksen.—Motion granted on defendant bringing into Court the sum of $329 25, and interest from Aug. 20, 1861.

Barnard et al. vs. Kerster.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Slater Bank vs. Sturdy, et al.—Leave given to discontinue. Defendant is not entitled to term fees, and to only one bill of costs.

King, &c. vs. Talbot, &c.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Bartlett vs. Jessup, et al.—Motion denied.

Kimball vs. Bean.—Reference ordered to examine. Plaintiff to pay the costs of reference.

Holcombe vs. Prior, &c.—Motion granted except that plaintiff's attorney is not to be charged personally with any costs.

Campbell vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery.—Motion granted.

Elizabeth A. Campbell vs. Isaac S. Campbell.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Jane Smith vs. William Smith.—Motion not having been made within ten days after the joining of the issue, must be denied.

Josephine L. Simes vs. Theodore D. Simes.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Caroline S. Schenck vs. George E. Schenck.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Thorn et al. vs. Chambers et al.—Order settled.

Moser vs. Benson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wilkinson et al. vs. Hyman.—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Packer vs. Hinman—If the appellant's costs are paid within twenty days, the motion is granted; otherwise, denied with $10 costs.

Morss vs. Burnham.—Motion granted.

Terzenheim &c. vs. Williams.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Miles vs. Stout, &c.—Attachment to issue bail in $500.

Haywood vs. Briggs, et al.—Motion denied.

Murray, President, &c. vs. Austin, et al.—The assignee must be subpœnaed to produce the books. The questions proposed to the witness are proper.

The People of the State of New-York on the complaint of Archibald Russell vs. McCarthy, &c.—The defendant was regular in discontinuing the first certiorari. The second is now in force. He must, however, comply with an order similar to the order of the 18th of February, within five days, or the second writ will be dismissed.

Fitzpatrick, &c. vs. Norman.—Motion granted, provided the plaintiff within five days pay $10 costs of motion to defendant, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

Rignon et al vs. Ludlow, Jr., et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kissam vs. Barclay &c.—Case settled: all the amendments allowed, except thirteenth and fourteenth.

Armstrong et al. vs. Black et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Benedict vs. Ryckman et al.—Case settled.

Before Justice Robertson.

Renward et al. vs. Newman et al.—Motion granted.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.................5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

M. R.—YOU HAD BETTER SEND THEM BY mail, and as quickly as possible. They are needed now. W. H. A.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write: "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN LADY IN MIDDLE LIFE, a widow, in high standing, character stainless, pleasant disposition, affectionate, and good standing in the church, being left with considerable business, finding gentlemen in doing business with me take the advantage, would like to correspond with a gentleman possessing the same essentials—one that has been successful, and has wealth, and would take an interest in my business, if mutually attached, on a personal acquaintance—with a view to matrimony. Hoping none but the sincere will correspond. Age from forty to forty-eight. Address A. B. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 14TH-ST. WOULD like to let their entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible family, and one that would be permanent; terms are reasonable; references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, or Station C, corner 4th-av. and 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO LADIES of respectability and refinement, about taking a commodious house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, convenient to churches, can accommodate ten or twelve first-class boarders. Families or parties applying immediately can secure choice apartments, with all the comforts and privileges of a home. For particulars address Box No. 848.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS WANTED BY A gentleman, wife, child and servant in a private family; will furnish for themselves; house must have the modern improvements; two rooms required; a widow's family preferred. Address HOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, giving terms.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and daughter, (aged four years,) in a private family, in the upper part of the City. References given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., TROWBRIDGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. A good location, plain table, and cheap terms essential. References exchanged. Address, giving location, number of rooms, and terms, Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., you may secure a fine suite of front rooms, with good, substantial accommodations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY GENTLEman, wife and child, from 1st of May next. Location must be healthy and pleasant, of easy access, and not more than one hour from the City. Good plain fare and moderate price will make them permanent boarders. Address W. P. H., Box No. 3,929 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connections will be given. The advertiser has eight years' experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and corresponds in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where his industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (a college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 493 New-York Post-office.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A respectable, legitimate and safe cash manufacturing business, well established; the present owner has the above amount invested, and is a practical workman (we can clear $5,000 a year); those really wanting a permanent business may send their real name to HERMAN, Post-office, New-York.

$800 OR A FAIR CASH OFFER LESS, will purchase the manufactory of a new and beautiful article, suitable for hotels and private houses, and adapted to a large wholesale and retail business. Profits heavy, and realized at once. Apply at the factory, No. 163 Canal-st., 4th floor, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold this TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve; every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Saatz, two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs magnificent collection of vases, bronzes, and rich parlor, ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak, and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silver-ware, cut-glass, cutlery, &c.; catalogues at house.

N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meeks,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Large and Attractive sale of
Gentlemen's furnishing goods, Paris-made neck-ties, suspenders, &c.
Also, silks, dress goods, shawls, linens, embroideries, domestics, hosiery and woolens in great variety.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Special sale of very superior old wines, brandies, cigars, &c., late the property of an old importing and jobbing house formerly engaged in the Southern trade, consisting of a very select stock of the finest brands and vintages extant, in bottles, cases and demijohns, to be sold in quantities to suit, and fully guaranteed, including a select invoice in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London. Also, hocks, 1846; old Tuckerman sherry, very choice old blue seal port and reserve Bourbon. Also, the following goods, heretofore reserved: About 80 dozen very choice L. D. Jamaica rum; do. true cognac brandy, old cabinet and nectar whisky, sherries and Madeiras, champagnes, leading brands. Sale peremptory. No other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of 61 M fine Havana cigars, consisting of operas, regalias, columbias, londres, zarzuelas, prinsados, etc., etc., with other favorite brands.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March, 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of rich jewelry, expressly made and imported for Broadway sales, will be sold without reserve, consisting of fine duplex, chronometers, levers, in fine 18 carat gold cases, made by Roskell Tobias; levers by Jurgensen, &c.; fine diamonds, gold chains, bracelets, opera-glasses, stone cameos, surrounded by pearls; rings, &c. At the same sale, at 12 o'clock, will be sold some magnificent diamonds, formerly belonging to the late tragedienne, Mademoiselle Rachel, consisting of diamond suit, appraised at $1,200; some elegant diamond crosses, from $200 to $500 each; ear-rings, &c., presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of France, Queen Victoria, and other distinguished personages.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES Trust Company, of valuable property on Nassau-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

NASSAU STREET.—The large double marble front buildings 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts.; and running through to Theatre alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank. The buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet; are six stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, &c., viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, mahogany sofas, arm-chairs, rockers, French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, secretary and library book-cases, buffets, extension tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors; oiled walnut and enameled chamber suites, &c. Catalogues now ready.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEO. COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of first-class furniture ever offered in this City, consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, of various styles and patterns, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising every variety of choice goods; sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine line of fresh and seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No 444 Canal-st., chandeliers and gas-fixtures, curtains and cornices, sofabeds, lounges, carpets, oilcloths, matting, bureaus, tables, chairs, washstands, feather beds and bedding, looking-glasses, kitchenware, stoves &c.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, JR., Auctioneer.
NOTICE—BY ORDER OF WM. H. WHITE, AGENT, I will cause to be sold at public vendue, one street-sweeping machine, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1266 Broadway, to pay storage and expenses.—Dated March 20, 1862.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to the name of "Charlie." Whoever returns him to No. 42 Great Jones-st., or Mary Provost's Theatre, or will give information that will lead to his recovery, will receive $10 reward.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY B. A. Mumford, and payable to his order at the Tradesmen's Bank, dated Feb. 26, 1862, at three months, for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
J. W. CORLIES.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY EVENing, the 20th inst., either in or leaving the Fulton-av. cars, a MINK MUFF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 79 7th-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 280 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY AND TOWN HOUSE COMBINED.—To let, on Washington Heights, a handsome residence, 5 miles from Madison-square, and 1½ from Central Park, containing 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements of a city house—coach-house, stables and all other requisite out-buildings, fruit and shade trees, flower and kitchen garden: will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at the coal office, corner of 152d-st. and 10th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment, Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep on each floor: house 20x54 feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwelling-house, No. 55 West 47th-st., corner of 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements; well adapted for a physician or private family; will be rented on reasonable terms, to a respectable tenant, with carpets, gas fixtures, or furniture, or without either, as may best suit the applicant. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, in 36th-st., near 5th-av., to let low for ensuing year; is in good order; size 20½x65, with gas-fixtures, furnace, &c.: a choice location for a physician. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway, rear office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light front and rear: location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, six lots and carriage-house; large house, plenty of fruit and ten lots; fine house, fruit, and three lots; fine brown-stone house, all improvements; also, small houses, from $120 to $600, in convenient locations. Apply to
S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top, suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—
THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE,
No. 67 West 21st-st.
Rent $700.
Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st., or No. 19 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, one-half of the new brown-stone house, No. 148 East 33d-st. The house is in a good neighborhood, and has all the modern improvements. Satisfactory references required. Inquire as above.

TO LET.—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH-avs., near Central Park, a well-finished cottage house, eight rooms and fine yard; facilities good for getting down town; rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO CABINET MAKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET—The old established cabinet warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway—the store and second floor, with privilege in the cellar. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 55 East 16th-st.; it has recently been papered and painted throughout, and is in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The corner one, with stable, $1,500; the inside one, $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HALF OF HOUSE NO. 308 EAST 30TH-st., (No. 19 Phelps-place,) between 1st and 2d avs., to a small family only.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY without children, the second floor of house No. 55 Pike-st. References given and required.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépot.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND floor of house No. 47 Fort Greene-place; gas, water and sewer attached. To be seen between the hours of 4 and 5.

BROADWAY ROOMS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The upper part of store No. 866 Broadway, just above Union-square, to let. Inquire below.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

AT A STATED MEETING OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, held on the evening of March 20, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:
PRESIDENT.................................H. T. KIERSTED
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
JOHN MILHAU, JOHN MEAKIM,
JOHN CARL, Jr.
TREASURER.................................T. T. GREEN
SECRETARY.................................P. W. BEDFORD
TRUSTEES.
W. WRIGHT, Jr., WM. NEERGAARD,
J. CODDINGTON, G. C. CLOSE,
G. W. SOUTHWICK, G. D. COGGESHALL,
J. W. SHEDDEN, E. L. MILHAU,
J. H. WESTERVELT.
DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION IN AUGUST NEXT.
J. MILHAU, J. W. SHEDDEN,
J. MEAKIM, P. W. BEDFORD,
W. WRIGHT, Jr.
At the same meeting the Diploma of the College was conferred on the following Graduates in Pharmacy:
AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN, GEORGE J. WAUGH,
P. W. BEDFORD, Secretary.

UNPEELED PEACHES.—5,000 POUNDS, GOOD quality, for sale by
MILLER & CARR,
Nos. 47 Pearl-st. and 34 Bridge-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV. TO LET OR LEASE.—To let for one or more years, the 4-story, English-basement house, completely in order and tastefully furnished, to a private family only. Rent, $2,250 per annum for this year.

Also, to rent, the mansion-house, out-buildings and 10 acres of a fine place, at Islip, L. I., with privileges of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of an old estate. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the promises.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT CASTLETON, Staten Island, a cottage, beautifully situated on the shore, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Good garden, stables, coach-house, &c. Apply to
WETHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO.,
Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 286 WEST 22d-st. to let; is neatly furnished, and will be put in complete order; contains the modern gas and water conveniences, and the neighborhood is genteel, pleasant, and highly respectable. Cars and stages pass within one block. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the dèpôt. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE SMALL three-story house No. 28 West 36th-st., near the 5th-av., handsomely furnished and in complete order. Apply after 3 o'clock at No. 68 East 19th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES. *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house, in 39th-st., north side, near Lexington-av. House, 20 by 55; lot, 20 by 98.9. Also the corner of 39th-st. and Lexington-av., 20.9 by 55, finished complete, with all the improvements. Also, three lots on the south side of 38th-st., near Madison-av., 75 by 98.9. Inquire of J. W. MOWBRAY, No. 89 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements: first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class house, in West 32d-st., near the 5th-av., one of the best situations in the City; the house has all the modern improvements, built in the very best manner, and in first-rate order. Terms easy. Address C., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side: also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 158 WEST 43D-st., near 9th-av.; house replete with all the modern improvements; price, $6,000; rent, $550. May be leased for a term of years. Inquire of L. BETTS, No. 294, same street.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR VILLA PROPERTY.—A country seat on the Harlem Railroad, 72 miles from New-York, with 206 acres of land; house of Italian style, filled in with brick; built two years since, and contains bath-room, range, &c.; has two bay windows, and large piazzas overlooking a great extent of country; out-buildings ample, and in good order; price, $13,000. Apply to the owner, at Steele & Co.'s, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, between the hours of 10 and 12, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between Fort Hamilton and Bath House, along shore. The farm can be bought at $100 per acre, on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

DAIRY AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM TO LET—Will keep 50 cows; good blue-clay soil 18 inches deep; house and barn with basement; stables for 25 cows and 6 horses; 25 miles by railroad, ¼ mile from dépôt, or will exchange. Dr. DERICK, 407 4th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM, ONE hundred and sixty acres, in Trumbull County, Ohio; keeps thirty cows. Would trade in part payment for a first class house in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. M. NEUTZ, No. 126 Duane-street.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM of 200 acres, fine improvements, and eligibly located on the Hudson River. But a small amount of cash wanted; the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to ISAAC BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS.—TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, an Italian villa, containing two parlors, dining-room and library on the first floor; 11 chambers on the second and third floors; billiard-room, kitchen, servants' hall, laundry, wine vault, &c., in the basement. Carriage-house and stable for four horses, with a finished room for the coachman, ample vegetable and fruit garden in good cultivation.

Also, an English Gothic cottage, containing a large parlor, dining-room and library, eight sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, provision-room, &c.

The above are situated on the uplands of New-Brighton, Staten Island, commanding the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The healthiness of the neighborhood is undoubted. Apply to JOHN M. PENDLETON, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY SEAT of the subscriber, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees, in full bearing, a hot-house stocked with plants, and an ice-house filled, a laundry building with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to RYAM K. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Tubby Hook.—A residence with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas, furnace, etc., situated at Tubby Hook commanding a full view of the Hudson River; hollow brick walls, 46x44 feet; fully shaded by forest trees; 100 feet of piazza; good garden, with variety of fruit, and some 4 acres of ground; stable, carriage-house, etc. A first-class residence in every respect, and very accessible to New-York by drive and Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or to lease, partly furnished, near Huntington, L. I., on high ground, with fine views and great privileges for boating, bathing and fishing, and remarkable for healthfulness; the mansion is filled in with brick, and contains 20 rooms, with a tower; it is about 35 miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 36 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT CROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one-half mile from dépôt, a large, double house, with 2½ acres, handsomely situated and well shaded; good garden and plenty of fruits; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FENK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station. Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON Staten Island, a cottage, with ½ acre of ground, containing fourteen rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c.; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, A BEAUTIful country seat, 20 acres of land; house 56x36 feet; Elizabethan style; furnace, bath-room, etc.; elevated site, 300 feet from road; shaded with large trees, and grounds tastefully arranged.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Morris-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

TO LET, IN YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the Summer months or for the year, a large house, with good grounds, very pleasantly situated, near the landings and Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

A HOUSE, BARN, AND OTHER OUT-HOUSES, (new,) with two acres front land, beautifully located in New-Canaan, Conn.; cost $3,800; offered for less than $3,000; eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—piano rooms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR PARtially furnished, in a good locality. It must be first-class, and contain all modern improvements. It will be carefully used and occupied by a small private family, without young children. Possession required, by 1st of May, for one or two years. From $1,200 to $1,800 yearly rent will be paid. Address Box No. 1,906 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of four persons, at a convenient distance from the City; location must be healthy, (Staten Island excepted,) or board in a small family near the City. Address H. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, five or six rooms in a convenient respectable house; rent $150 to $200. Address RICHARD, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. S. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, the Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE APOSTATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

CLINTON HALL LECTURE ROOM—MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE, "MONEY."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LEVIATHAN HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

MEXICAN MUSEUM—No. 663 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE is not satisfied with one, two, or three successes, so long as more work remains to be done. Immediately after the capture of Newbern, he started an expedition to Beaufort, which was already cut off from all chance of reinforcement by the rebels. We now have the result of this new movement. On the approach of our forces Beaufort was evacuated by the rebels, and Fort Macon was blown up. The steamship *Nashville*, too—escape for her being found impossible—was burnt. The rebels doubtless retreated down the coast toward Wilmington, which is some seventy-five miles distant.

We receive from Washington and Winchester a full confirmation of the success of our arms near the latter place, against the rebel army under JACKSON. The rebels expected to surprise our forces at Winchester, and were surprised themselves instead by the vigor with which they were met. Our losses in the battle amount to from seventy-five to one hundred killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded, while the enemy's losses were much larger—two hundred and twenty-five dead rebels having been counted by one person on the field. The rebel army, our Winchester dispatch informs us, has been driven back to Strasburgh. Our men captured over a thousand small arms.

According to the statements of deserters from the rebel army under MAGRUDER, who had arrived at Fortress Monroe, the rebels around Yorktown number about a dozen regiments, but not over six thousand effective fighting men. At Great Bethel and the other points on the Peninsula, however, there are not less than fifteen thousand.

The Secretary of War having determined to enforce his order against the publication of war news calculated to give information to the rebels, the Boston *Journal* and the New-York *Journal of Commerce* and *Sunday Mercury*, being papers which persisted in the publication of dangerous intelligence, are suppressed, and the editors and proprietors have, our Washington correspondent informs us, been arrested and ordered to Washington, to be tried by Court-martial for violating the Fifty-seventh Article of War.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Bremen steamer *Hansa* from Bremen and Southampton on the 12th inst., we receive advices from Europe three days later than those by the *America*. In the British House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the inefficiency of the blockade of the rebel ports, and moved for the correspondence on the subject. Earl RUSSELL replied to the proofs adduced by Lord CAMPBELL of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the efforts made by the North to render it effective. He (RUSSELL) considered that the want of cotton in the English markets was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He trusted that within three months or sooner the war would cease, leaving the emancipation of the slaves, if possible, to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He further said that no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade. The motion for the correspondence was then withdrawn.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs were dull and declining. Provisions were steady. Consols had advanced to 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. American Securities were firm.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution from the Legislature of New-Jersey was presented, which asks Congress to take immediate action for the defence of the coast of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and proposing that the several States loan funds for the purpose. Various applications for a reduction of the proposed rates of taxation on certain articles were referred. A bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes was introduced and referred. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers was introduced. The joint resolution to afford aid to States emancipating slaves was taken up, and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, that the slaves should be colonized. The vote resulted in a tie—19 to 19—and the casting vote of the Vice-President decided it in the negative. Mr. DAVIS then proceeded to speak against the bill at considerable length, arguing that the Government had no right to take the course proposed. At the close of his speech the Senate went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the credentials of Mr. SEGAR, as Representative of the First District of Virginia, were presented. The papers were referred to the Committee on Elections. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution, passed in December last, calling for a list of Paymasters and additional Paymasters. A resolution was introduced requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House why Col. CORCORAN has not been released, and instructed to stop all exchanges until his release be effected. Debate arising, the resolution was laid over. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. MORRIS, for his gallant services on board the *Cumberland*, was introduced. A bill to render Freedom National and Slavery Sectional, was introduced by Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois. A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore ROWAN, was introduced. A bill to organize the Territory of Arizona with the Wilmot proviso, applicable to all Territories, was reported from the Committee on Territories, on which the previous question was called for by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio. Mr. CRAVEN of Maryland moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived. Consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Monday. The Tax Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, accepted and adopted the report of a special committee recommending the immediate authorization of the issue of half a million of dollars of Harbor Defence Bonds, and the appointment of a commission to expend the money for our harbor defences. An ordinance was adopted appointing a commission consisting of Andrew Carrigan, Comptroller Hawes, John Dimond, Myers Coryell and Alfred Cardoza, to take measures, with the half million of dollars appropriated, to protect the harbor of New-York. The Legislature was memorialized to legalize the action of the Board—should the Councilmen concur.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, but were principally occupied with routine business. Mr. HOGAN, who represents the lower Wards, embracing the more important commercial and marine districts, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., to report plans for the construction of such wharf accommodations as might be worthy of New-York, having in view economy and durability. A report upon this subject, properly considered in all its bearings, ought to prove interesting to the entire mercantile community, and will be looked for with much interest. A hitch between the two Boards was made evident by the adoption of an amendment to a report from the other Board in favor of carrying out some unimportant work, that the same be done by contract, *and no Inspector appointed*—leading to the inference that Aldermen only could secure the appointment of Inspector, and that the Councilmen intended to have their share, or place a stumbling-block in the way of the Aldermen.

The ship *Rattler*, Capt. ALMY, from Havre Jan. 27th, reports that she has experienced extremely severe weather. On Feb. 19, lat. 40° 30′, long. 35° 10′, she fell in with the ship *Charter Oak*, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, which was in a sinking condition. After much trouble the *Rattler* succeeded in rescuing five of her crew. The remainder, it is supposed, went down with the ship, as not a vestige of her could be seen the following morning.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES, another of the Crystal Palace insurance cases is now pending. It will be remembered that the only question of importance in these cases is whether the Crystal Palace was real estate belonging to the City, or personal property belonging to the Receiver. By the verdict in a case stated in the TIMES of Jan. 21, it was determined to be real estate, and that the action was therefore properly brought by the City, instead of the Receiver. The claim of Mr. BAKER against the City for printing and binding copies of the City Charter, with KENT's notes, was again before the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, on an application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign the Comptroller's warrant for its payment. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, and higher on United States 6 ℔ cents. A large business was done in Erie, and in Toledo shares. Prices generally closed better than on Saturday. Gold and Exchange were ¼@¼ ℔ cent. higher. A sale of $3,000,000 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds was made by Mr. CISCO, the U. S. Sub-Treasurer, on telegraphic order from Washington, to the Wall-street Brokers, at par and accumulated interest. The Bank Statement shows a large reduction in the previous loans to the Government.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was sparingly sought after; and was depressed. Corn was rather quiet, but very firm. Provisions were in less request, as were also Hay, Tallow, Hides, and Fish. Coffee, Rice, Metals, Oils, Hops, Cotton, and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in fair demand. Black Teas were freely purchased at advancing rates. Whisky was heavy and unsettled. Limited freight engagements transpired.

THE AFFAIR NEAR WINCHESTER—THE REBELS OFF FOR THE SOUTH.—The battle below Winchester, so confident has been the belief that the rebels had withdrawn to a line very much further to the southward, has taken the public by surprise. Yet if the theory we have propounded in these columns be sound, there was no occasion for astonishment. We have given our reasons for believing that the rebels have no idea of making a stand anywhere in Virginia. The freedom with which the Richmond papers have argued the value of Gordonsville as a defensive position was enough to excite a suspicion that Gordonsville was not to be defended; but that it was only sought by the rebels when Manassas was evacuated, as an eligible point of departure for battle-fields in the distant South. Else as a better line of interposition between Washington and Richmond, Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh would have been chosen. A few miles additional of railroad transportation would have carried men and artillery to those more advantageous positions. A report which in some degree confirms this view, and which comes from a source entitled to credit, represents Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, with sixty thousand men, as having passed over the Tennessee road for the Southwest within the last few days.

A movement of this kind was endangered from two quarters. The force of Gen. ROSECRANS might throw itself upon the Tennessee route in Western Virginia, and thus separate the rebel line of communication. It was important, therefore, to reinforce temporarily the army beyond the Alleghanies, until the great retreat should have been effected; and it was indispensable to this end that no advance of Gen. SHIELDS should cut off the Virginia Central road, which connects Gordonsville with the Kanawha region. Hence, to protect the rebel movement, a large body has been left to hold Gen. SHIELDS in check. It will be remembered that simultaneous with what we now know to be the date of departure from Manassas, a great display of force was made along the front of our lines on the Potomac, of course designed to cover the retreat.

While, therefore, the rebels have afforded an opportunity for Gen. SHIELDS and the brave fellows of his division to show their intrepidity and sterling soldiership, we fear it is the last opportunity of the sort our forces will enjoy on this side of the Gulf States. There is daily evidence that no new contest of any magnitude will be risked until their scattered troops have been massed under the leadership of DAVIS himself, on the parallel of Charleston and Memphis.

The Blockade Before Parliament—England Against Intervention.

The perfect confidence now felt in regard to our foreign relations will put the public in the mood to peruse with calm satisfaction the great debate on the blockade which took place in the British Parliament, on the 7th of the current month, and to which we devote extended space in to-day's issue. While the question is one in which we are deeply interested, we are at the same time relieved from all anxiety that it will take any sinister issue, having already official assurance of England's determination to pursue a policy of non-interference in our affairs; so that we are in a position highly favorable for enjoying the purely intellectual aspects of a very important and historical debate.

The occasion of the discussion was Mr. GREGORY's motion for the correspondence on the subject of the blockade. The member from Galway, it may be remembered, made a motion last Spring, during the previous session of Parliament, looking toward a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He was severely snubbed at the time, it being felt that any discussion of the question was then premature; but he has in the interim nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and has at length found opportunity to exploit his "sympathy" for the rebels under a plea for breaking our "ineffective" blockade. Mr. GREGORY was assisted by the Secessionist brigade in Parliament—Messrs. LINDSAY, BENTINCK, FERGUSON and Lord R. CECIL—which came out in full force for the occasion. We have no intention of analyzing the amusing tissue of practical *bulls* that formed the staple of these gentlemen's arguments, which consisted of infinite iteration and variation of the peculiarly Irish theme that the blockade is utterly "ineffective" and "null and "void," and a mere "paper" one not worth speaking of; *also*, that it is causing terrible distress in Lancashire! On this head we need do no more than commend to the attention of the reader the London *Times'* leader on the debate, which we publish elsewhere, and which, besides being in the Thunderer's most effective style, shows notably in its tone the effect of the new light which recent events have let into the apprehension of our cotemporary.

The main business of exposing and opposing the tendency of Mr. GREGORY's resolution devolved on Messrs. FORSTER and MILNES, and the Solicitor-General, whose powerful, eloquent and conclusive speeches we commend to careful attention. One of the pleasantest passages is that in which Mr. FORSTER enters into a minute analysis of the formidable schedules of vessels that had run the blockade, handed in by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, and by Mr. MASON. By a beautiful illustration of the art of sinking, he showed, that of two lists of pretended evasions, the one of a hundred and the other of fifty-one vessels, each reduced itself to *nineteen*; and when after this effective dissection, he said: "We have heard a good deal about sham blockades, but he would ask *whether the list he had analyzed was not a sham list*," one can imagine the "feelings" of MASON, ROST, MANN, and their *confrères* in the gallery. The Secessionist brigade in Parliament, Messrs. GREGORY, LINDSAY & Co., were hardly prepared for this kind of treatment. These innocent gentlemen had accepted the numerical romances of the ambassadors of Half-Moon-street with the same easy confidence with which they might accept the Confederate scrip which the Confederate plenipotentiaries were willing to lavish on them in return for their aid and advocacy. The debate was closed by the elaborate speech of the Solicitor-General, who entered into a masterly exposition of English jurisprudence on the blockade, and showed that by their own standards the one which we have established over the Southern ports is as effective as ever blockade was. The gratifying and significant *finale* of this protracted and most interesting debate was that Mr. GREGORY's motion *was negatived without a division*.

We have no present disposition to inquire what influence the late triumphs of the National cause have had in bringing about these sound and liberal views in the national mind, or whether the debate on the blockade might have had a less gratifying issue had it come off some weeks ago, under less hopeful circumstances. Neither is it necessary to ask how far this policy on the part of the Government may be influenced by the consideration of prospective contingencies, when England herself may be a belligerent, though certainly the Solicitor-General affords a text when he speaks of the importance of England's not "giving up, Samson-like, the secret of her strength, and letting her locks be shorn." We will not even quarrel with the ideal motive which he sets up as actuating his Government. "It has," he says, "taken this course because it is not only consistent with our own true interests, but because it is the course of national honor and consistency, because it is the course of generosity and justice, and because it is the only course consistent with the divine law that we should do unto others as we should wish to be done unto." It is sufficient that the whole subject is now precisely where we could wish it to be—that justice has been done us, and that the rebel cause has suffered complete discomfiture. For the debate has an indirect scope far beyond its surface-meaning. When a motion in Parliament is thrown out "without a division," it not only proves that there is an overwhelming majority opposed to it, but also implies a desire to put aside all suspicion of sympathy with the cause it advocates. For the rest, there was no lack of active sympathy expressed for the Union cause, which it would be unfair in us not to accept in the same spirit in which it seems to have been offered.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of War is not disposed to permit his order for the suppression of war news to remain a dead letter. He has suspended three papers, two of them journals of respectable standing, for publishing intelligence respecting the movements of our army. The Boston *Journal* printed a letter detailing particulars of military affairs on the Potomac, which the simplest exercise of discretion, regardless of any rule, would have withheld. The offence of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Mercury* consisted, we believe, in reproducing the *Journal's* objectionable correspondence. The military inquest to which the editors of these papers are to be subjected will have the good effects of teaching prudence to the Press, and of testing the power of the Government in the exercise of these extraordinary powers.

Gunboats—Inventors at Work.

If the inventive genius of this country can have a fair chance—if schemes for iron-clad protection can be adopted solely on their merits, we may indeed hope to have a formidable navy. An important element in such success will be unrestricted discussion. If any scheme can run the gauntlet of professional criticism, it is not likely to be a bad failure.

It is entirely without prejudice that we suggest, chiefly for the purpose of correcting some popular notions which we believe to be erroneous, certain objections to the plan of Mr. VAN WAGENEN, as urged by a cotemporary. He proposes a stationary shot-proof tower, 40 feet in diameter, within which is a turn-table carrying three or four guns, placed radially, so as to be turned opposite to and fire through numerous port-holes in the sides of the tower. In order to hit an object in *any* direction, it would be necessary to have these port-holes continuous—a slit all round the tower. Since this is impossible, the guns can only be brought to bear in nearly every direction by having these port-holes numerous. Now, nearly all the damage that has ever been done to iron-clad ships has been by firing into their port-holes. The boiler of the *Essex*, and the lives of nearly half her crew, and of the commander and several men of the *Merrimac*, and of a number of gunners in the *Louisville* and *St. Louis*, were destroyed by shots fired through their port-holes by the enemy. One of the most admirable features of the Stevens Battery is, that there are no port-holes; the enemy will have to excavate port-holes in seven inches of iron, standing at an acute angle, before they can fire any shots into her casemate. Again, the sides of Mr. VAN WAGENEN'S vessel are a sharp edge, the deck slanting from the centre down to within a foot or two of the water; and the vessel is "thoroughly seaworthy." We think there must be a mistake in the description. Lastly, this vessel is to run twelve knots an hour, and is further intended as a ram. We presume she is not expected to run down the modern sea-going ships-of-war, most of which run a little faster. We would urge this inventor to consider the absolute importance of high speed for vessels of defence. Of what value are heavy guns and impregnable armor, if the enemy does not choose to remain within shot-range? But especially let him study Capt. ERICSSON'S turret on the *Monitor*, if he is determined to put his guns and his men together, within a tower. We think he would reform the defect mentioned altogether, by placing a shot-proof jacket around the guns, and setting them upon the top of his shot-proof deck, thus sweeping the whole horizon with every gun, and avoiding the weight and cost of the tower, and the disaster which would attend the bursting of a gun situated within a vessel. Such guns could be, and, indeed, have been, loaded and trained from below deck with great facility.

Union Home Guards in the South.

As the rebel armies in the respective seceded States are destroyed by our own, a grave question will arise as to the best means of preventing their reorganization, and of providing for the permanent pacification of those States.

Among the most efficacious measures to this end will be the creation of Union Home Guards. We are aware that these organizations, resorted to in the beginning of the war in Missouri, failed in their anticipated efficiency. But the circumstances now are very different. The Union men at that time were not yet up to the fighting mark; they were pacific while the rebels were savage, and defenceless, while their enemies were armed. Even when supplied with guns by the Government, their organization was so feeble, their discipline so lax, their responsibility so limited, and their tempers so amiable, that they proved of little value in service.

But the case is changed. The late battles prove that the Union troops are animated by the most indomitable courage, and accounts of the late great battles in Arkansas give especial credit to the Missouri troops, which, in the skirmishes of last Summer, were charged with absolute cowardice. Union men in the South have now taken the measure of secession, and have overcome their squeamishness about resisting the brigands—neighbors and brethren though they be—whose knives are thirsting for their blood.

We hold it to be an official duty, as rapidly as possible, to organize loyal Governments in the recovered States, and to make them self-sustaining, so that their people may be relieved of the presence of a strange soldiery, and the country of all needless expense. That the material for this loyal militia will be found is unquestionable. A private letter from Savanna, in Tennessee, states that *one hundred* recruits have already joined the National army in that place since its occupation. Ten Home Guards could be found for each man willing to enlist in the army. Even in Fairfax, Va., the telegraph already announces the formation of a Union Home Guard. Let them be well armed and subjected to thorough discipline, and the expenses charged to the State; and when resistant rebels and neutrality men come to see that the State taxes are to exactly keep pace with the continuance of resistance to the National Government, the pressure of self-interest, as reason resumes its sway, will create an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of loyalty and law, that will soon render needless any exercise of military power.

A MERITORIOUS AND GALLANT OFFICER RIGHTED.—At the time of the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, we took occasion to express our indignation at what, judging from this distance, and with our then lights, we regarded as the culpable negligence of the blockading officer, Capt. JAMES S. PALMER, of the *Iroquois*. Hurt by the suspicions and imputations which his conduct called out, Capt. PALMER immediately asked to be recalled, and demanded a Court of Inquiry. Owing to the exigencies of the service, a Court of Inquiry could not be accorded him, but his case was referred to the Naval Board, at Brooklyn, which, "having maturely considered the matter," fully exonerated him from any blame in the matter of the escape of the *Sumter*; and the Secretary of the Navy has just reappointed him to the command of the *Iroquois*. The official papers in the case, which we have seen, are further strengthened by the testimony of American residents at St. Thomas, who state the charges against Capt. PALMER are to their knowledge wholly groundless. We take pleasure in giving these facts the same publicity had by our animadversions. We may, perhaps, remark, however, that these animadversions were called forth not so much by the charges which were published against Captain PALMER, and some of which we took occasion to discredit from the first, as by a seeming want of pluck and gallantry on his part—a lack which, in the state of the public fortunes and feelings at the time, was almost as bad as a positive crime. His peers, however, have acquitted him, and we willingly do Captain PALMER the justice of putting their verdict on record.

Light Under the Southern Cross.

That is a suggestive passage in the proclamation issued by the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., to the people there, announcing the determination to surrender the place to the National forces, since there were no means of resisting them, in which, after advising the citizens to remain at home and attend to their business, he encourages them by saying: "It is the opinion of our most experienced and intelligent citizens (and I think a most correct one) that if the enemy meets with no resistance, private property will be respected and unarmed citizens will be allowed to pursue their usual occupations." It conveys to us a good deal of information as to the state of things which had prevailed there, and which, doubtless, prevails throughout the South. One is tempted to ask, on reading it, what this Mayor had been about to have had no better idea of our troops than this? To be sure he has the opinions of the "most experienced and intelligent citizens" to back him up in his statement about them, but he manifestly distrusts even their opinions, and though he hopes for the best, would not be very much surprised if the National troops, on taking possession of the place, should proceed to rob and murder on every hand. How could he have such distrust? What reason could he have had for doubting for an instant that private property would be respected, and "unarmed citizens allowed to pursue their usual occupations?" Could he have mentioned an instance in which any other course was adopted? It has been the boast of our army that this was always the case, and as they march southward, over ground once held by the rebels, the testimony is strong that their course in this respect compares most favorably with that of the rebel soldiery.

But what had this Mayor of Jacksonville known of these facts? Nothing at all. He had undoubtedly been brought up in the characteristic Southern notion that a "Yankee" was the impersonation of all that was mean and vile; and, since the rebellion, what could he have known of us except from the wretched Southern newspapers, who have never found any epithet too vile to be applied to us, any falsehood too enormous to be put forth regarding our characters, our purposes, or our actions? And so it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that he should have felt the trepidation which is so ill-concealed in his proclamation.

And it is fair to presume, we suppose, that he was one of the best informed and most intelligent citizens of the place, who had opportunities of forming a correct judgment of us, if any had. If this is so, what wonder that in so many places the approach of our forces has been the signal of an indiscriminate flight of all the inhabitants who could get away—the natural result of the atrocious falsehoods about us which have been so industriously disseminated among the Southern people.

However, "nothing hits like a fact," and the surest way of convincing the Mayor and people of Jacksonville that their fears were unfounded, would be the presence of Union troops—and this is going to be one grand result of the progress of our armies through the South, to convince the people that those were liars who called our armies a gang of thieves and cut-throats too cowardly to meet them in fight, too low and base to be worthy to meet death at the hands of Southern chivalry. So from Nashville writes one of the citizens: "Every one of our citizens, that I have spoken to, seems surprised to find such a fine set of men in the Federal army. We were told here that they were a set of vandals and savages." The presence of our army in Nashville was the overthrow of many falsehoods upon which the rebellion had been built up there; so much so that the Memphis papers denounced as most injurious to the Southern cause the statements which were made about the behavior of our troops. So will it be wherever our armies go. They carry with them truth and knowledge, law and good government—and this very thing is sure to develop a Union sentiment where they go, if they do not find one. As the same writer from Nashville says: "A person should live in the Southern Confederacy awhile to appreciate the blessings of the United States Government."

It has been a constant and well-founded complaint for years back that the people of the different sections were ignorant of each other. The war seems to be meeting this complaint. It is rather troublesome sending so many teachers down there to teach the lesson, but they would not learn it in any other way. We are inclined to think that they will learn it, however, so that it will not be forgotten, and that, too, during the present term of the school.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.—The strongholds of the rebels are being captured, one after another, in ways most unexpected to them. They strengthen impregnably their front, only to find themselves "taken" in the rear. They guard their heads with helmets and suddenly receive a blow under the fifth rib. They put on their legs greaves of steel, only to find their shoulder-blade dislocated. In fact in no direction can they get us to strike on the spot or in the way for which they had provided. The latest example of the effect of the adroit strategy of the National Generals is in the fall of Fort Macon, on the southeastern coast of North Carolina. This was one of the regular United States fortifications, and was considered as the main defence of the whole coast line of North Carolina. The rebels did not see that there was any way in which this stronghold could be assaulted unless by a naval attack from the sea; and they did everything possible to strengthen it in that direction. Had we attempted to assault it in this way, it would have required a large part of our naval force, and might have cost a thousand lives. But Gen. BURNSIDE captures Newbern, some thirty miles in the rear, with a small force, and thereby cuts off all the available communications of Beaufort and Fort Macon; and both the fort and the town at once fall of themselves. So it has been at Columbus, Bowling Green, Somerset, Leesburgh, Manassas and many other important points. Those who despise military strategy, and consider that successful war must consist only of slaughter, will find additional food for reflection in this great but bloodless triumph.

At the same time, it seems, we got rid of that piratical sea-rover, the *Nashville*. She run under the battlements of Fort Macon only a fortnight ago, considering that there at least she was safe; but now, at her own hands, she has suffered destruction by the same means that she but lately destroyed the *Harvey Birch*.

GROANS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—The rebel Press, particularly the Charleston *Mercury*, is hard upon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS because the war in the Southwest goes wrong. This is unkind to Mr. DAVIS, who really has no means of making it go right. He has suspended FLOYD and PILLOW, and could do no less after discovering their shortcomings, if not their poltroonery; but he could not have done so much before this discovery, at least without being badgered by his friends for apprehending FLOYD on suspicion, and dispensing with the services of PILLOW on the ground that he is an ass generally. The *Mercury* blames the chief of the conspiracy at Richmond for not suspending JOHNSTON. This sin is laid at his door as the evidence of his own incompetency. The reason why is, that JOHNSTON has suffered BUELL to get into Nashville; and that BUELL, by his "sweet" conduct toward the young men of Tennessee, is encouraging desertions of the Confederate cause. But neither JOHNSTON nor DAVIS would seem to be culpable on this account. After FLOYD and PILLOW ran away from Fort Donelson, and left BUCKNER to surrender 13,000 or 15,000 troops, JOHNSTON had no adequate force to defend Nashville, nor is it his fault that BUELL makes himself "sweet" and the old flag popular among a people who were notoriously reluctant to desert the latter in the first place.

A change in the Cabinet in Richmond, if not in the Presidency, is demanded by the *Mercury*, but it is difficult to see how this would help the matter of inadequate forces in Tennessee, or prove effective in driving BUELL out of Nashville. After all, the question is one of numbers and power, and these are manifestly on the National side. To be in the majority the *Mercury* had better join that side, though we confess *that* would almost amount to a national calamity.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH ISLANDS.—While in Russia serfdom is becoming traditional, and in the United States the system of African Slavery has pulled down upon itself the pillars of its own temple, so that its death is simply a question of time, we see that a project of emancipation has been adopted for the Dutch Islands in the West Indies. The following extract from the *Surinam Weekblad*, of Feb. 15, indicates the chief features of the plan which has been adopted:

"The slave question in the Dutch West India colonies has been settled. All slaves in those colonies will be set free on the 1st July, 1863, under the following conditions: 1. Compensation of three hundred guilders for each slave—man, woman or child—to be paid to the owner. 2. Slaves to remain under apprenticeship on the estates for a term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages for their work, half of such wages to accrue to Government."

Thus it is that the last strongholds of human bondage are falling before the irresistible influence of Christian civilization. And unless the Great Republic—greater to-day than ever before—shall make haste to purify her institutions from the anomaly which has been their danger and their reproach, she will see herself the last of all the nations in the race for universal freedom. The President in his recent message pointed the way; we have only to put his prescriptions in practice.

DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE.—The Board of Aldermen are not to be balked in their resolution to make the defence of the City a good thing for friends of the "Ring." They have raised a commission to take charge of the job—men, the most of whose names have the advantage of being unknown to the public, but who are so unfortunate as to deserve the trust and confidence of the Common Council. The Legislature will, of course, take care that this foolish farce will not become a public calamity.

Public Servants in the Custom-House.

From the following circular, lately sent to all the employes, it would appear that Collector BARNEY has—in common with the public—some curiosity to know who made the appointments at the Custom-house. We hope the Collector will share with the public the results of his questions. The subject is one which has engaged much popular thought, since a desk was bestowed on MALCOLM IVES.

CIRCULAR.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 15, 1862.

SIR: Please answer the following questions:

At whose particular request were you appointed to the position you now hold?

Where did you reside at the time of your appointment?

Where do you now reside—If in the City of New-York, give the ward, the street and number?

Inclose these answers in the envelope herewith, which I herewith send you, and leave with the Deputy-Collector or Chief Clerk of your division.

Inspectors may leave their replies with Mr. VAN BOSKERCK, at the Barge Office.

Night Inspectors and Night Watchmen may leave theirs with Capt. WAKEMAN.

A. M. PALMER, Private Secretary.

The Frigate Vermont.

BOSTON, Monday, March 24.

Lieut. SPICER, who went out as the representative of the Navy Department, on board the steamer *Saxon* in search of the *Vermont*, has returned. He reports that the *Vermont* will undoubtedly make for Port Royal, and that not the slightest fears need be entertained for her ultimate safety, as she is as good as any vessel afloat, and has got provisions sufficient for more than a year, with water facilities unbounded. He further reports that all on board are in good spirits.

Confirmation of the Death of Capt. Franklin Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 24.

The *Bulletin* is informed that the relatives of Capt. FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, of the rebel navy, have received positive information of his death at Norfolk from wounds he received in the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 24, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg... [illegible]		300 Erie Railway...b10	38
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94⅛	50 do..........	37⅞
[illegible] do..........	94½	1200 do.........b3	38
[illegible] do.......b30	94½	400 do.........b30	38⅛
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '67....	94½	100 do.........b30	38
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	87½	300 Hud. Riv. Railroad.	36⅛
[illegible] do.......b15	87½	10 do..........	36⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '75	90	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '77	90	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	66
1,000 Ill. War Loan....	89½	50 do.........b30	66⅛
6,000 [illegible] 6s, '80..	59½	50 Mich. Cen. R.......	56⅛
1,000 [illegible] 6s....	70	100 do.........b30	57
[illegible] State 6s....	53½	70 do..........	56⅞
[illegible] do..........	53	100 do.........b60	57⅛
[illegible] do.......b30	53	50 do..........	56⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s....	96	50 do.........s60	56⅜
6,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	83	50 Mich. S. & N. I R..	24⅛
1,000 Hud. R. R. C. Bs.	76	100 do..........	24
[illegible] C. B. & Q. R. R.		200 do.........b60	24⅛
[illegible] 8 ℘ c. Bonds......	98¾	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	48
2,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	91	50 do.........b3	47⅜
2,000 do..............	91⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	18
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	47¼	300 do..........	18
2,000 do..............	47⅞	100 do..........	17⅞
2,000 do..............	47⅛	5 Galena & Chi. R....	69
20 Bank of America..	100½	100 Clev. & Toledo R...	46⅛
20 Bk. of the Republic	92	2700 do..........	46⅜
5 Hanover Bank.....	75	200 do.........b30	46⅞
[illegible] American Gold..	101⅛	400 do.........btw	46⅞
[illegible] do..........	101⅛	100 do.........btw	46¾
[illegible] do.......s10.	101⅛	50 Chi. & R. I. R. s10..	57
[illegible] do.......b60.	101⅛	50 do..........	57
[illegible] do.......b30.	101⅛	300 do..........	56⅞
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. Railroad	83⅜	100 do.........b60	56⅛
5 do..............	83½	43 M. & P. D. C. R....	26⅛
[illegible] do.......s10	83⅜	50 do..........	26⅜
[illegible] do.......b60	83⅞	200 do..........	26⅛
[illegible] do.......b30	83¾		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	94⅛	5 Pacific M. S. Co.....	97
[illegible] do.......b30	94⅞	15 do.........stwk	97
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	94⅞	50 do..........	97⅛
2,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.....small	100	50 do.........b60	97⅜
		100 do..........	97⅛
1,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	58⅛	250 M. S. & N. In. R.R.	23⅞
[illegible] do.......s30	58⅛	300 do.........b60	24⅛
2,000 Mo. State 6s....	53	100 Erie Railway.......	38
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2mg.	47¾	50 do.........b30	38⅛
2,000 Mil.&P.duC.1 m.	89⅞	200 do.........b10	38
4,000 American Gold..	101⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc...s60	66
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R......	83⅜	50 do.........b30	66¼
[illegible] do.......b30	83¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....	47
[illegible] Mil. & P. du C. R..	27	100 Chic. & R. I. R..b60	57¼
15 Nor. & Wor. R.....	38		

MONDAY, March 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 22, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 15:

Decrease in Loans..............	$3,007,470
Increase in Specie..............	1,250,340
Increase in Circulation..........	355,443
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits......	2,695,125

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 23, 1861.	March 22, 1862.	March 15, 1862.
Capital..........	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans..........	120,750,455	127,615,396	130,622,776
Specie..........	29,480,046	32,023,890	30,773,050
Circulation..........	8,345,011	6,260,309	5,904,866
Gross Deposits..	111,962,392	116,830,676	120,123,033
Exchanged..........	20,022,169	19,229,397	19,826,329
Undrawn..........	91,940,223	97,601,279	100,296,704
In Sub-Treasury	6,240,519	4,935,887	5,462,937

The Bank return shows the increase of a million and a quarter on the Specie line, anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The Loans and Discounts to Merchants and Banks are understood to be $1,500,000 up, and the Loans to Government $4,500,000 down, making an aggregate reduction of three millions on the general line. The Circulation average is gradually improving.

The feature in the Money Market to-day has been the prompt sale of *three millions* in 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds by the United States Sub-Treasurer, on telegraphic order from Washington, to the Wall-street Banks, at par and accumulated interest. The ease and facility with which this large operation was accomplished, in a few minutes, without any formal conference of the Banks, reflect not only the steadiness of the market, but the strong confidence of our great money-lenders in the credit of the Government, and the advancing value of its securities. In the general movement of the market for Loans and Discounts there is no change from last week, the rates ruling 6@7 ℘ cent.

The price of Gold and the rates for Foreign Exchange are inclined to firmness this afternoon, although no large amount of business for Wednesday's steamer has yet been accomplished. Gold is 101⅛@101¼ ℘ cent., and Bills on London, 111¾@112 ℘ cent. for first-class Bankers'. On the Continent the following figures are quoted:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar..........	5f.	6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar..........	5f.	3¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder.........		42¾c
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco........		37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin..........		43c.
Bremen—60 days sight ℔ rix dollar.........		81⅝c.

The Stock Market shows increased strength, and the recovery in prices noticed on Saturday afternoon is fully supported on the Railway shares, while the Government securities are ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer. The business of the day was heaviest in amount, as on Saturday, in Erie old shares and Cleveland and Toledo, amounting in the two stocks to about 6,000 or 7,000 shares. Both were firm in price and active in demand, closing 37⅞@38 for Erie, and 46⅜@46½ for Toledo. New-York Central was ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer in the forenoon than on Saturday, finally closing 83½@⅝ ℘ cent.; Illinois Central, 66@66⅛ ℘ cent., firm; and Prairie du Chien, 26⅛@27 ℘ cent., firm and in request. In other Western descriptions the prices were steady, without much movement. Erie Preferred left off dull, at 62@62½ ℘ cent. There was some dullness again in Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks; the latter were pressed at 58⅛ ℘ cent., seller to deliver in 20 days. The sales of U. S. Registered 6 ℘ cents., of 1881, were at 94⅞, and the coupons at 94⅛@94½ ℘ cent; both in demand at the close of the day, and large amounts bid for at 94 for registered, and 94⅛ for coupons.

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising colums of lost bonds and certificates of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road, over the signature of D. FERGUSON, Cashier, Milwaukee, whose reference in this City is the firm of A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., of the Stock Exchange.

The First Bondholders on the original sections of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, to wit: Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies—are notified to deposit their Bonds with Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, Trustee, No. 35 Pine-street, on or before 1st of April. The holders of Second Mortgages are requested to apply to Mr. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-street, on or before the same date, for information in regard to their position in the reorganization of the Road. We understand that in both cases it is absolutely important to the bondholders that this notice should have prompt attention, as under the decree of the Court they will otherwise be excluded from all participation in the reorganization of the Road.

The City Bank Shares were bid for as follows:

New-York........	93	Commerce..........	88⅛
Manhattan..........	125	Broadway..........	125
Merchants'..........	93	American Exchange.	89
Merchants', scrip....	93	Pacific..........	110
Mechanics'..........	100	Chatham..........	78
Union..........	92	Bank of the Republic	92
America..........	100½	Hanover..........	76
City..........	110	Irving..........	60
Phenix..........	91	Metropolitan..........	93
North River..........	75	People's..........	79
Tradesmen's..........	90	Nassau..........	88
Chemical..........	400	Shoe and Leather....	93⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'.	109	Corn Exchange......	91
Leather Manufc's....	126	Continental..........	85
Seventh Ward..........	112	St. Nicholas..........	84
State of New-York..	86⅛	Commonwealth.....	80

The following are the bids of the day for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes..........	95⅛	Chi., Bur.&Q. 8 ℘ c....	98¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts..	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	101⅛	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	73
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	101⅛	N. Indiana firsts......	91
N. Y. Cen. convert....	101⅛	N. Ind. Gosh. Line.....	90
Erie firsts, '68..........	105⅛	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ℘ c.	91
Erie seconds, ext., '64.	100	T.H.& A. secds, 8 ℘ c.	55
Erie seconds, '79.......	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f......	87⅛
Erie thirds, '83..........	93¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17
Erie fourths, '80.......	88⅛	N. J. Cen. seconds.....	104
Erie fifths, '88..........	79⅛	Galena & Chi. firsts....	98⅛
Hudson firsts, '69.......	103⅛	Galena & Chi. seconds.	97
Hudson seconds, '85....	98	L. Erie & Wab'sh firsts.	77
Hudson thirds, '75......	83	L. Erie & Wab'h sec'ds	47⅞
Hudson conv., '67......	78	Mil. & Mis.secs., 10-℘ ct.	89⅝
Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	100	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	103⅛
Harlem thirds, '68......	72	Mil.&P. DuC.seconds..	57⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	98⅛		

The mails by the *America* and the *Hansa*, this evening, quote a firm market for American Stocks in London. The United States fives of 1874 had advanced to 73½@75 ℘ cent.; last sales of Erie, 32⅞@½, closing 32@33 ℘ cent.; Preferred, 52⅞, sales; Illinois Central, 42@43 discount; Erie thirds, 79½@80, sales. Messrs. BARING write:

"AMERICAN STOCKS have been in demand, and have risen since the receipt of the news from the United States down to 19th February. United States 6s, 78@82; some 5s have been sold at 72½. Kentucky 6s Bonds, 70@74. A small amount of Massachusetts 5s Sterling Bonds have been sold at 92. Maryland 5s are held at 80. Missouri 6s Bonds, 44@48. Pennsylvania Inscribed Stock, 67@69; Bonds, 73@76. Tennessee 6s about 50. A large business has been done in Virginia 6s dollar Bonds, from 48@56; Sterling 5s Bonds at 56. Buyers of Boston 4½ ℘ cent. Sterling Bonds at 80, but none on sale. New-Orleans 6s City Bonds, 60. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 85@87. New-York Central Shares ex dividend, 71@73; Bonds 7s, 87½, buyers; ditto 6s, 83.

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of February was as follows:

	1861.	1862.
Received from Coal..........	$107,680 29	$147,025 43
Received from Merchandise......	30,602 20	44,594 16
Received from travel, &c......	22,255 97	25,541 61
Total..........	$160,538 46	$217,161 20
Transportation, roadway dumpage, renewal fund, and all charges..........	90,357 70	102,689 95
Net profit for the month........	$70,180 76	$114,471 25
Net profit previous two months.	186,839 83	234,817 92
Total net profit three months.	$257,020 59	$349,289 17

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,614,577, including $259,000 for customs; payments, $2,979,005; balance this afternoon, $3,571,458.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. March 22.	LOANS. March 15.	SPECIE. March 22.	SPECIE. March 15.
Bk. of New-York.	4,799,965	5,339,122	1,281,083	1,067,623
Manhattan Co....	4,763,872	4,962,458	1,958,915	1,880,955
Merchants' Bank.	5,296,540	5,318,793	1,395,639	1,479,238
Mechanics' Bank.	3,602,977	3,705,332	672,573	657,701
Union Bank......	2,668,098	2,673,700	1,415,353	1,411,297
Bank of America..	6,202,825	6,401,683	842,877	795,799
Phenix Bank.....	3,292,784	3,320,100	584,219	534,192
City Bank........	2,219,496	2,517,399	1,819,414	1,633,787
Tradesmen'sBank	1,559,232	1,513,983	207,586	207,902
Fulton Bank.....	1,488,080	1,541,541	417,196	419,259
Chemical Bank...	1,734,946	1,899,423	2,466,818	2,459,948
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,989,409	1,944,054	195,884	196,572
National Bank....	2,086,941	2,092,012	409,802	413,775
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,541,162	1,755,307	226,296	222,510
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	949,112	998,989	209,854	209,801
Greenwich Bank.	387,165	371,893	422,898	419,183
Leather Man. Bk.	1,432,045	1,434,025	803,193	882,890
Seventh WardBk.	1,203,518	1,209,491	279,919	281,088
Bk.St.New-York.	4,308,855	4,300,146	901,427	885,456
Am.ExchangeBk.	6,279,861	6,581,635	2,575,969	2,296,746
Bk. of Commerce.	13,626,552	13,768,925	1,595,662	1,525,519
Broadway Bank..	3,592,266	3,565,184	1,476,740	1,558,785
Ocean Bank......	1,662,792	1,692,302	235,236	233,964
Mercantile Bank.	2,914,789	3,035,682	516,629	517,880
Pacific Bank.....	1,122,426	1,115,552	269,431	213,648
Bank of Republic.	3,745,682	3,668,671	1,103,069	995,558
Chatham Bank....	678,911	670,014	101,636	101,381
People's Bank....	668,738	692,425	93,012	93,236
Bank of N. Am...	2,178,434	2,204,234	269,332	233,356
Hanover Bank....	1,591,530	1,625,774	148,990	153,261
Irving Bank......	680,309	729,982	88,892	86,212
Metropolitan Bk..	7,209,278	7,517,606	1,554,163	1,484,822
Citizen's Bank...	701,642	757,559	141,984	142,698
Nassau Bank.....	1,821,480	1,810,629	290,742	286,702
Market Bank.....	1,579,113	1,470,327	243,407	243,620
St. Nicholas Bank	1,301,437	1,283,550	145,018	147,065
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,851,776	2,909,868	260,116	260,555
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,072,968	2,015,662	370,944	366,640
ContinentalBank.	3,048,066	3,113,738	397,457	333,078
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,569,939	1,578,606	255,828	243,994
Oriental Bank....	545,169	555,705	99,927	100,270
Marine Bank......	1,124,031	1,154,899	168,683	163,396
Atlantic Bank....	743,770	743,488	101,590	101,203
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,590,390	2,682,767	282,070	283,937
Park Bank.......	5,934,327	5,869,344	2,061,405	1,868,221
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	655,292	789,674	149,204	151,663
Grocers' Bank....	463,835	498,567	69,302	69,455
North RiverBank	591,778	615,336	90,518	90,603
East River Bank.	251,433	310,351	38,728	38,156
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	842,673	865,190	215,055	220,777
N.Y.DryDock Co.	398,514	398,480	101,653	98,269
N.Y. Exch.Bank.	314,638	317,970	54,233	65,682
Bull's Head Bank	415,661	408,456	46,458	45,620
N.Y.CountyBank	310,790	305,139	59,380	58,173
Total..............	127,615,306	130,622,776	$32,023,390	30,773,050
	Decrease.....$3,007,470		Increase...$1,250,340	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 22.	CIRCULATION. March 15.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 15.
Bk. of New-York.	373,537	366,483	3,696,826	3,912,896
Manhattan Co....	124,885	129,284	4,552,888	4,783,626
Merchants' Bank.	76,582	83,754	3,598,002	3,732,712
Mechanics' Bank.	163,081	154,328	2,613,823	2,740,384
Union Bank......	100,434	93,349	2,041,946	2,079,730
Bank of America.	57,083	59,176	5,320,251	5,455,040
Phenix Bank.....	58,541	62,450	2,340,565	2,373,368
City Bank........	......	......	3,086,390	3,205,642
Tradesmen'sBank	144,295	114,358	961,297	958,874
Fulton Bank.....	94,377	90,357	1,446,126	1,447,123
Chemical Bank...	159,252	164,658	4,309,855	4,463,530
Merch. Exch. Bk..	74,507	79,370	1, 59,571	1,081,672
National Bank...	85,086	77,786	1,138,533	1,140,412
Butch.& Drov. Bk	198,660	171,338	1,016,381	1,096,112
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	155,748	148,722	894,075	909,114
Greenwich Bank.	48,310	49,179	585,861	540,799
Leather Man. Bk.	69,941	72,941	1,306,410	1,462,419
Seventh Ward Bk.	100,819	84,770	842,997	856,139
Bk. St. New-York	84,996	87,769	3,391,297	3,391,748
Am. ExchangeBk.	167,944	149,613	4,639,810	4,863,045
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,882,136	5,628,531
Broadway Bank..	309,885	279,253	4,311,840	4,352,275
Ocean Bank......	61,466	48,436	1,081,772	1,075,522
Mercantile Bank.	7,299	7,476	2,386,086	2,525,995
Pacific Bank.....	134,779	126,265	891,547	914,250
Bank of Republic.	188,132	160,825	2,773,137	2,847,695
Chatham Bank....	45,839	43,918	427,153	431,462
People's Bank....	42,038	46,290	514,762	513,143
Bank of N. Am...	41,845	97,310	1,647,238	1,693,761
Hanover Bank....	41,772	42,064	778,448	859,518
Irving Bank......	103,486	92,640	409,284	462,519
Metropolitan Bk..	135,506	141,828	5,383,966	5,363,333
Citizen's Bank...	137,371	127,368	620,655	638,927
Nassau Bank.....	55,419	59,007	1,240,859	1,234,108
Market Bank.....	171,335	142,213	1,041,203	970,457
St.Nicholas Bank.	77,011	67,918	714,974	818,130
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	275,130	278,769	1,647,552	1,771,541
Corn Exch. Bank.	190,969	190,919	1,315,282	1,228,986
Continental Bank	199,337	196,358	1,412,743	1,465,638
Bk. of Comm'lth	276,598	274,315	998,861	1,027,483
Oriental Bank....	82,751	67,546	462,099	452,616
Marine Bank......	158,966	144,011	866,089	880,388
Atlantic Bank....	93,150	94,799	383,090	368,815
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	138,485	108,826	1,922,671	2,173,936
Park Bank.......	163,110	128,606	6,453,169	6,615,367
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	74,212	63,660	420,966	560,799
Grocers' Bank....	31,656	29,777	326,986	355,840
North River Bank	57,319	51,502	432,671	459,554
East River Bank.	102,998	102,476	188,544	200,107
Manuf. & Mer.Bk.	51,473	56,679	590,150	678,203
N.Y. DryDock Co.	102,338	100,051	305,868	299,706
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	98,316	95,369	290,769	310,487
Bull's Head Bank	130,372	128,923	372,408	374,407
N.Y. County Bank	69,885	68,909	263,387	248,820
Total..............	$6,260,309	$5,904,866	97,60[illegible],279	100,296,704
	Increase.......$355,443		Decrease...$2,695,425	

Treasury Certificates.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

Congress having authorized the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of audited and settled demands against the Government, as well as in payment of checks, drafts drawn by disbursing officers upon amounts placed to their credit with the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of creditors who have furnished supplies, &c., and who are willing to receive such certificates in satisfaction of their demands, the following regulations are presented, and will be strictly observed in the execution of the act:

1. The certificates of indebtedness, will be payable to the claimant or creditor of the Government, or his order, and in his denominations of one thousand and five thousand dollars. Certificates of the larger denomination will be issued in all cases, where the nature of the claim will admit of it. A book will be opened by the Treasurer of the United States, in which shall be kept a record of each certificate issued under authority of the act; the name of the person to whom issued, the date, number and amount thereof, on what account, if on Treasury warrant the number thereof, and if on draft or check of a disbursing officer, the name of the office by whom drawn, the date and amount of such check or draft, &c., &c.

2. The certificates shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, who shall also keep a complete record of said certificates, as required of the Treasurer. If issued upon a warrant they will bear even date therewith; or if to a disbursing officer, then with the date of the presentation of his deed or draft on the Treasurer of the United States.

3. When the Secretary of War or Navy may desire to leave a credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of a disbursing officer of his department, he will draw his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury in the usual form for the amount desired to be placed to the credit of such disbursing officer, and specify the appropriation properly chargeable.

4. Upon such requisition being received at the Treasury Department, a warrant will issue to the Treasurer, and he will accordingly place the amounts to the credit of the disbursing officer named, who will then be authorized to draw checks or drafts thereon, to the amount of such requisition, in favor of such creditors entitled to payment by him as may desire to receive such certificates in satisfaction of their respective demands.

The checks or drafts of disbursing officers will be in the following form:

$———— ———— 1862.

The Treasurer of the United States will pay to ———— or order, on certificates of indebtedness, ———— dollars, being amount due for ————, as will appear by bill and receipt therefor, in my possession, and which will be rendered as a voucher in my accounts for the ———— quarter of this year.

(Signed,) ————————.

To. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of U. S.

5. As the certificates of indebtedness are only to be issued in payment of creditors, and for amounts liquidated and actually due them, the disbursing officer, before drawing his check or draft on the treasurer, will take the same voucher from the creditor, and will, in all respects, be subject to the same responsibilities as if making payment in coin or United States notes.

6. The requisition in favor of the officer will be charged on the books of the accounting officer as other requisitions, and vouchers will go into the general accounts of the disbursing officer and be settled with his other accounts.

Financial and Commercial by the Hansa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, SATURDAY EVENING.—Consols closed firm at an advance of an eighth, and were quoted 93⅛@⅜ for money, and 93⅜@⅜ for April 10. Loans continue to be offered at 1@1½ ℘ cent. About £20,000 was taken from the Bank. The *Clutha* has arrived from Australia with £90,640, and the *Kooria Mooria* with £47,856.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

The English funds have to-day again shown an increase of strength. CONSOLS for money opened at 93¾, advanced to 93⅞, and closed at 93⅛@⅜. For the account, 95⅝. The Discount market was unaltered, and in the Stock Exchange the rate is 1½ ℘ cent.

French Rentes closed at 69f. 90c.

American Securities fully maintained their recent rise, and United States 5s were purchased at another advance of 1 per cent.

The *Scottish Chief* has arrived from Melbourne with £17,752.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Monday, March 10.—The demand has been moderate, and sales do not exceed 5,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday, March 10.—WHEAT dull at last week's rates. FLOUR quiet in retail at last week's quotations. BARLEY, PEAS, and BEANS slow. INDIAN CORN—White, 33s.@35s.; Yellow, 31s.@33s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, March 10.—SUGAR quiet; COFFEE slow. TEA quiet, but firm. AMERICAN TURPENTINE, 64s. TALLOW firm.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 4,510 bbls. Flour, 383 bbls. and 1,616 bags Corn Meal, 4,023 bushels Wheat, 5,265 bushels Corn, 1,747 bushels Rye, 1,470 bushels Oats, 1,713 bushels Malt, 1,665 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,076 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo, at 23c; 100 bags Jamaica, on terms not ascertained, and small lots of Rio, at 21c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Holders are now asking 28c.@29c. for Middlings ℔ ℔., but the demand is not active, as buyers are reluctant to pay such prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, for shipment and home use, and prices have been well supported, some holders claiming even higher rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State..........	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western..........	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois......	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio..........	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 65@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee..........	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee..........	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.......	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is firm; sales 950 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day. The demand has been limited, and prices have been depressed. Holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise 16,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 44; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 37, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30, in store; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania, at $1 36@$1 37 ℔ bushel. Corn is rather quiet, but firm; sales 37,500 bushels, at 59c.@60¼c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@60c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ℔ bush. Rye is heavy at 80c.@82c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; and sales, 7,200 bushels. Barley is in light supply and moderate request at very full rates; sales 3,600 bushels, including State, at 95c. and Canada East at 88c.@90c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at from 70c.@85c. for poor to prime, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—The principal kinds have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 370 hhds., including Porto Rico at 31c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, including common and strained at $5 62½@$5 75 ℔ 310 ℔s. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has been in very moderate demand, at 13 25@$13 50, chiefly at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, for immediate and future delivery, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,670 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5⅛c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are selling at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in demand; sales 650 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is heavy and declining; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c., ℔ ℔. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21: India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable at 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is very quiet to-day, including Carolina at $6 75@$7, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,300 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; English Island, on private terms, and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@8¾c.; also, 600 bags China, on terms not ascertained, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Blacks have been in active request, and about 5,000 pkgs. have been sold, at somewhat firmer prices.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 ℔s., part at 8⅞c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. ℔ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive; rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6½d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s.7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s.6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ½d. ℔ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s.4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For an Irish Port direct, a ship with Corn at 8d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese. 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Logwood, 25s. ℔ ton.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

The amendment to the Brooklyn Charter was concurred in.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill changing the name of the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the sale of poisons; relative to District Courts in New-York; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to fix, name and number streets; amending the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. Also, several local bills.

Mr. BELL introduced the following:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Constitution of the State be amended as follows:

The Legislature shall have power to pass any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and such law may prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for the violation thereof.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and in conformity with the Constitution it be published three months previous to the time of such election.

Laid over.

Mr. GANSON moved to restrict the power of the Grinding Committee to local bills, and oblige them to take up bills according to position on general orders.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

The report of the Grinding Committee, made Saturday, was called up.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike out and refer back to the Committee the bill to authorize the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to erect a telegraph along the line of the canal. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said he believed the bill was calculated to do injustice to the enterprising, valuable and well-conducted line of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company. The bill gives the canal company leave to connect the line with any telegraph at either or both ends. The bill was referred back to the Committee.

More than the number of bills provided under the joint rules having accumulated, the business of third-reading bills was taken up. The following were passed:

To amend the Hermitage Association charter; to amend the act of 1852 relative to courts in Brooklyn; to establish Academical Departments in Union Free Schools; to incorporate the New-York State Convention of Universalists; supplementary to the act to extend Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn; in relation to printing Calendars of Courts of Record of the State, except in the City of New-York; also several bills of a local character.

Mr. RAYMOND'S bill to appropriate $300,000 to aid and protect the harbor of New-York from invasion, came up for a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit, in order to incorporate the bill in the general act for public defence.

Mr. TRACEY, in view of the slim attendance, moved to amend by laying the bill aside for the present. Carried, the friends of the bill voting in favor.

Mr. ALVORD, by consent, reported back the amended bill, to reorganize the State Militia. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCMULLEN, by consent, reported favorably the bill to authorize Brooklyn to issue bonds for the relief of families of volunteers. Adjourned.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Masaniello" was played here last evening, and notwithstanding a curious thinness in the attendance at almost all the theatres, attracted a very good audience. The performance was the best that has been given so far, Signor BRIGNOLI being in unusually good voice. The opera will be repeated in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday Madame DE LUSSAN will make her *début* as *Leonora*, in DONIZETTI'S fine opera of "La Favorita." The lady already enjoys a high reputation with concert-goers, and her essay on the stage is expected to be a complete success. At all events, it is the event of the season.

WINTER GARDEN.—"Camille," the reviled of the intellectual classes, the revered of the emotional, was revived here, last evening, in a very satisfactory manner—Miss HERON appearing in her original character of the heroine. That remarkable impersonation which gave the lady her Metropolitan reputation a few years since, has lost none of its vigor, but remains still her best *rôle*. In the great scenes of the play she was overwhelmingly natural and pathetic, winning the sympathies of the audience by her large, womanly grief, and passionate sacrificial love. The performance was witnessed by a crowded house, and will be repeated to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—COLMAN'S admirable comedy, the "Heir at Law," was revived here last night with even more than the success which usually attends the representations at this house. It bears very favorable comparison with any of the works that has preceded it. The plot is clear and intelligible, and the situations, if not strong, are sufficiently pointed to mark the way to the climax. COLMAN'S dialogue, moreover, is always brilliant, and in this work is seldom overstrained. The distribution of the parts last evening was excellent, although we could not help regretting the absence of Mr. LESTER WALLACK from the bill. So good a substitute as Mr. FISHER, however, did not allow the feeling to have a long sway. His *Dick Dowlas* was conceived in the right spirit, and was generally well executed, but flagged somewhat toward the end. Mrs. HOEY was charmingly fresh and effective as *Cicely Homespun*; Mr. YOUNG very good as the brother to the distressed damsel, and Mr. BLAKE, as *Lord Duberly*, all that he has ever been in that famous character. Mr. MARK SMITH appeared as *Doctor Pangloss*. The comedy will be repeated during the week.

The principal musical event of the present week will be the grand musical festival at Irving Hall, under the auspices of Mr. HARRISON, the popular proprietor of the establishment, which will take place on Thursday next. There will be two distinct entertainments, a *matinée* and a *soirée*. The following is a list of the artists who will assist on the occasion: Madame Strakosch, Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss M. E. Hawley, Mrs. J. E. Thomas, Miss Nina Geary, Miss Louisa Myers, Miss Josephine Myers, Signor Brignoli, Signor Mancusi, Signor Ridolfi, Mr. Geary, Mr. George Crozier, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. William Mason, Mr. H. A. Wollenhaupt, Mr. William Saar, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt, Mr. P. Eltz, Mr. Edward Boehm, Mr. Mosenthal, Mr. Bergner, Mr. Matzka, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. G. F. Brislow, Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, a full orchestra, a military band, a powerful chorus from the New-York Harmonic Society, and MASON and THOMAS' greatly famous Quartette party. We doubt if any entertainment in this City has ever embraced so much talent.

Riot in Cincinnati—Wendell Phillips Mobbed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 24.

WENDELL PHILLIPS attempted to lecture at the Opera House to-night. He commenced avowing himself an Abolitionist and Disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled and threw eggs and stones at him, some hitting him. The hissing was kept up for some time. Finally he made himself heard, and proceeded until something again objectionable was said, and again eggs were thrown, hitting him. He persevered, and a third time was heard, and a third time stoned and egged.

The crowd now moved down stairs, crying: "Put him out," "Tar and feather him," and giving groans for the nigger, WENDELL PHILLIPS. They proceeded down the middle aisle toward the stage, and were met by PHILLIPS' friends. Here a fight ensued, amidst the greatest confusion, ladies screaming and crying, jumping on chairs and falling in all directions. During the fight, PHILLIPS was taken off the stage by his friends. The audience then moved out.

It is now 10 o'clock, and the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people They are unable to find PHILLIPS. No one was seriously hurt as we can learn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 54, 55, 59, 60, 64, 9, 15, 119, 68, 69, 70, 21, 8, 18, 26, 35, 36, 38, 51, 52.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 785 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Affairs in Nashville and Throughout Tennessee. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Occupation of Virginia. The Victory near Winchester. The Opening Campaign.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. The Blockade Declared Complete. The Debate in the French Senate. The Movement in Germany. The Greek Revolution, &c.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER.—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf. The Destruction of Fort Macon. Capture of Beaufort, N.C., and the Burning of the *Nashville*.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

"A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

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Minister Church of England,
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A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to he stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

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St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Sales This Day, at the Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.:
HOUSES AND LOTS in 38th-st., 14th-st., 12th-st., and splendid country seat at Morrisania.

Capt. Ericsson,
At FREDRICKS' Photograph Gallery, No. 587 Broadway.
Imperial and card photographs of this eminent engineer on exhibition and for sale.

MARRIED.

BUDD—HARDENBERGH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 22, by Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., WM. A. BUDD to MARGARET VAN KLEECK, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, ABEL T. ANDERSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

BOTELER.—In Jefferson, Frederick County, Md., on Thursday, Feb. 13, of dropsy, Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER BOTELER, late of Philadelphia and Virginia.

BROWN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, ELIZABETH VAN DYKE, widow of the late Andrew Brown, of New-York City.

DATER.—At his residence in Westchester County, on Monday, March 24, PHILIP DATER, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HANFORD.—In Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday, March 22, HESTER, wife of Andrew Hanford, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence. Carriages will be at the dépôt at Peekskill on the arrival of the 7:30 train, to convey the friends to the funeral.

HAWKINS.—In this City, on Monday, March 24, Mrs. MARY H. HAWKINS, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, W. N. Hawkins, No. 228 West 30th-st., on Wednesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

HAYES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 23, PAUL HAYES, in his 82d year.

Funeral services from the residence of his son, J. W. Hayes, No. 84 Hicks-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M.

LEVY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 22, at his residence, No. 107 St. Mark's-place, Commodore URIAH P. LEVY, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, officers of the army and navy, the members of the Historical Society, the members of the Society Library, the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, and the members of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MARSHALL.—At his residence, 184th-st., Fort Washington, on Monday morning, March 24, MATHEW MARSHALL, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Anne's Chapel, 182d-st. and Kingsbridge Road, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. Dépôt at 12 o'clock M., and 31st-st. Dépôt at 12:25, by Hudson River Railroad.

MERRITT.—In West Farms, at the residence of his father-in-law, G. S. Fox, 3d Month, 24th, BENJAMIN MERRITT, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Westchester, on Fourth Day next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven on arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves 26th-st. station at 11:15 A. M.

QUACKINBUSH.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 24, after a brief illness, TERESA, wife of David Quackinbush, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Benjamin Quackinbush, No. 767 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

REINS.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, March 23, Mr. DAVID H. REINS, printer, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, John Sutherland, of Morrisania, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Rev. Mr. Millett's,) in Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mr. REINS was one of the founders of the New-York Typographical Society, the members of which, and also the Veterans of 1812, are requested to be present at the funeral, without further invitation.

SIBENMANN.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Monday morning, March 24, F. A. SIBENMANN, of Aarau, Switzerland, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner Newark and Chestnut avs., this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WATKINS.—In West Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, March 22, FREDERICK JUDSON, son of Wm. A. and Matilda Watkins, aged 5 years and six months.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 22, AMELIA, wife of Charles H. Wright, aged 26 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, James Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 139.—March 24, 1862.
60, 19, 16, 1, 71, 38, 59, 49, 3, 53, 10, 43, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 140.—March 24, 1862.
49, 37, 2, 1, 61, 75, 25, 10, 27, 14, 42, 11, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—March 24, 1862.
13, 19, 73, 70, 6, 58, 62, 34, 47, 38, 5, 57, 7.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 131.—March 24, 1862.
24, 34, 19, 71, 6, 4, 1, 75, 23, 52, 44, 17, 70.

Circulars sent by addressing
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Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

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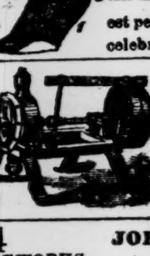

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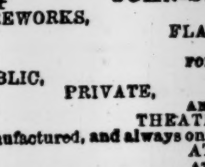

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active, tidy girl wants a situation; understands and is willing to do her work; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or going to the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent to perform that which she undertakes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 74 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or to do plain sewing. Good City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 Crosby-st., in the shoe store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain seamstress; good City reference; no objection to the country; willing and obliging. Call for two days at 113 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress: can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 233 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the making of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has three years' references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a woman of experience, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 82 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 128 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook. Thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of cooking and baking. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A most respectable woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, as also Spanish and French cookery. No washing. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class boarding house; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 17th-st., 4th floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of references. Call at No. 256 East 15th-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; will make herself useful; is a good shirt maker, cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to embroidering and all kinds of family sewing; not having relatives in the City permanent situations are desirable; not particular as to going in the one house. Call at No. 212 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing, for a most reliable, steady woman; is in every respect a very desirable servant and fully capable to fill her situation; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; would go as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, by a respectable, industrious girl to do good, plain cooking, or general housework; is a neat, economizing and obliging servant—an excellent washer and ironer. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 199 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best City references from her last place; call for two days at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; as above; undestands meats and soups, and can bake bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference as to capability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman with good City references, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 174 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable German woman, a Protestant, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 124 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; will do housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 70½ 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer by a respectable woman; has excellent references. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, is neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 444 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker to engage with a few families by the day or week. Apply at No. 635 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., in the millinery store. Superior reference.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, or will take care of a baby and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top-floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable and educated young widow lady, who has had long experience in all its branches; she will do her best to please; highest references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. P., Box No. 157 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REspectability would like to superintend the household of a gentleman; is accustomed to working; has no objection to give children the first rudiments in music; reference given and required. Address M. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A smart and tidy girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a very good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; is also a good dairy-maid. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wishes a situation as general houseworker. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear, between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUAtion, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family, or would go as nurse and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A RESPECtable Protestant woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework, or as plain cook; has the best City references. Call at 196 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or would take care of children; can do embroidery, either on muslin or flannel; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress would like the washing for a few gentlemen or ladies; is an excellent washer, and a first-rate shirt-ironer. Can give the best City reference. Call for one week at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do fluting; no objections to the country; good City references if required. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress, to do up linens in magnificent style, fluting, or as family seamstress; makes up muslins and lacings; $8 a month, City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent young woman, with good reference; is a first-class laundress, understands French fluting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 1,250 Broadway, in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to engage with a few private families to work out by the day or week, or would take work home. Address No. 3 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 336 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the care of grown children; would go out sewing by the day or week. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER, OR AS REGULAR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—A most respectable woman, with first-class references, desires a situation; is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by an American woman a situation in a private family as seamstress and nurse; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses. Call at No. 2 West 45th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person, an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A YANkee girl wishes to engage with a family as seamstress; is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; or would travel with a lady, or go as nurse; has unexceptional City reference. Call this day, at No. 11 West 11th-st., first brown-stone front house from Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse to go with a family who are traveling to Europe; she understands the care of children, and can bring up by hand infants from their birth; testimonials of the highest respectability. Can be seen at her present employer's, 23 Waverley-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERican woman wishes a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation by a very respectable woman as child's nurse; aged 24 years, and is experienced in case of sickness; can do light chamberwork, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; first-class City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., third door from 23d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation as children's nurse, by a Protestant young woman. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 80 East 15th-st., where she can be well recommended.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat, plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the private door bell, next to the jeweler's, near 22d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good sick nurse; no objection to travel with a lady; good reference given. Apply at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as wet nurse. Is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at No. 38 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., 4th floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a babe from its birth; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman to take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by City ladies. Call, for two days, at No. 487 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-class nurse and good seamstress; willing also to do chamberwork; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has ten years' reference as nurse, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 99 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth. Has five years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable American woman desires a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Call at No. 30 Bond-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, (English,) a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years and four months. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situated wanted, by two girls—one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing. Both have the best City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress. She does up gentlemen's linen in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Particular attention paid to families' clothes. The best of references given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 Times Office. New-York.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES TO GO to California with a family; will make satisfactory arrangements with a family who are going. Best of references given. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS CARPENTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man a situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools and glazing. Address J. J. C., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands the care of carriages, harness, &c., and has good judgment in the feeding of horses, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses; aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has 4 years' City reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. H., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference given from his last place. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Graham's saddler's store, No. 66½ University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an experienced and reliable man, (married and no incumbrance, English,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, in City or country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., care of Mr. Lowden, harness-maker, 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses; is an experienced groom; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to making himself generally useful; can keep a gentleman's place in order. Address P. M., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man, Protestant; perfectly understands his business; has been used to drive in the City; can give the best of references. Call or address S. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; is a good gardener; understands the care of cattle and milking, and will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 214 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable young man, who can furnish first-class City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 96 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., private stable, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call at, or address, No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a steady, sober man, who understands his business thoroughly; has lived five years with one gentleman, three with another, two with another, and can give the very best of city and country testimonials from last employers; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. McM., No. 60 East 14th-st., at P. Disney's, harness-maker.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, obliging and industrious; he understands his business perfectly well, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. H., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman and groom, who was disengaged on the 20th of March, on account of his employer going to Europe. Can give the best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation, as coachman, and is willing to help in a garden, or make himself generally useful; has good country reference. Address D. C., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man, as coachman or plain vegetable gardener; is a good, careful driver; good reference from last employer, and will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations together by an Englishman and wife—Protestants—the man as experienced groom and coachman; the woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a Swiss young man, as coachman and gardener; understands gardening and the care of horses; is willing to make himself in any way useful; speaks English. Can be seen at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman, or coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business. Has the best of City recommendations. Address H. McG., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a steady Protestant Englishman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City and country reference from his two last places; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address WILLIAM, No. 161 Grand-st., or Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country reference; has no objections to City or country; his wife understands the care of milk and butter, or would feed poultry. Please call or address the drug store, corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business in every respect. Would not object to assist in gardening. Has the best of City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a thorough experienced man, (English' single,) as above. Address B. B., Box No. 199 Times Office, or care Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, SOBER, steady, and perfectly reliable, with seven years' experience, who has had charge of high and low pressure engines, and does his own repairing, wants an engagement; references undeniable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man, as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations from his last employer for honesty and good character; understands gardening and all farming business. Address ROBERT, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER'S MAN.—WANTED, A SITUAtion on a farm by a sober, industrious man about 45 years of age, lately from Ireland, where he has been brought up to farming, the care of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a Scotch Protestant man and his wife; the man understands farming in all its branches; also hot-houses, graperies, flowers, and everything connected with a garden; also the pruning of fruit trees; has the best of reference. Call at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted by a young man with undoubted references, a situation in the above capacity; understands farming in all its branches; is a good vegetable gardener, and an excellent hand over horses and oxen; any person wanting a good man will not be disappointed by applying at Mrs. Manning's, No. 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, and to take care of a gentleman's stock in general; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTed, a situation by a man who understands farm-work, and is a good vegetable gardener; also the care of stock, poultry, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. A selection on hand at the INSTITUTE, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; this is a chance seldom offered, as the advertiser is all that can be desired in the above capacity, with a combination of character well calculated to give general satisfaction, and can be well indorsed by some of the leading merchants of this City as to competency, sobriety, honesty and straightforward principles, a Lutheran by profession, and in every way a most desirable man. Address LUTHER, Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also the care of greenhouse plants and grapery; has two years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Address F. Q., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced Protestant single man, of steady, industrious habits, who has a thorough practical knowledge in every department of the trade, a situation as gardener; is competent to give entire satisfaction to his employer, and is also an excellent hand with horses; reference for several years of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to any part of the country; wages not so great an object as a comfortable home; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address J. R., Box No. 211 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as gardener; is both practical and scientific; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands greenhouse, grapery, &c., with the laying out of handsome grounds and paths; compensation moderate; four years' City reference. Address G. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man: thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has had the best practice of greenhouse, hothouse, grapery and vegetable gardening; best of reference will be given. Address T. M., John Vanderbilt's seedstore, No. 23 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without family, as gardener; understands the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and flowers; will be found useful and obliging. Address J. H., for two days, Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, without family, wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply to A. M., at A. Reed's seed store, 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married German, who speaks the English language, and is well acquainted with horses; good references. Address No. 270 West 45th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 Times Office, for three days.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation, by a man, as assistant gardener; understands all kinds of vegetable and plain gardening; has the best of references. Address M. M., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A reliable and trustworthy Scotchman is open for engagement; wife will take charge of dairy, poultry, and reference first-class. Address THURSO, 18 Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, has one child; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address G. K., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a married man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; the country preferred. Address W. F. K., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed a situation, as gardener or coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety, capability and industry. Address C. Y., for two days, Box No. 202, Times Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a married man without encumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener: understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver. Would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of references from his two last employers. Address J. G., No. 9 John-st., in the seed store, or Box 209 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a middle-aged man, that understands his business; can give the best of City reference; he wants the highest wages—no one need answer this, unless he wants such a servant. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS HOSTLER, GARDENER, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a married man understanding care and management of horses, vegetable and flower gardens, and cow; is honest, sober and industrious, vigilant to his employer as his reference will show. Address, for two days, J. J. S., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS PACKER OR PORTER IN A STORE.—Wanted, by a respectable and highly-recommended man, a situation as packer in a wholesale drug-store, or as porter in a respectable retail drug establishment, or any other light business. Apply to or address No. 264 8th-av., at Mr. Cook's jewelry-store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACtive, sober, industrious man, employment as porter in any capacity; is willing and able to do anything to enable him to support his family; is able to write and keep simple accounts; has been twelve years in last place; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; excellent City testimonials. Address Box No. 1,195 Chatham-square Post-office, for three days.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS VAlet, to travel with a single gentleman or family to Europe, by a single young man who can be highly recommended; no objection to a head waiter's place in a private family. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady man, who understands his business perfectly, which his recommendations will certify; will be found respectful and obliging, having the best of City reference. Address A. D., for two days, at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or to Box 194 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference, and well recommended from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. CORWIN'S grocery store, corner of 20th-st., No. 900 Broadway.

AS WAITERS, COACHMEN, &c.—SEVEral experienced, well recommended and most respectable men are now disengaged at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new offices, Nos. 307 and 309 4th av.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED by a German man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man is a good groom and driver, and understands all work about a gentleman's residence; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address C. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF first-class coachman, grooms, waiters, gardeners, farmers, coachmen and gardeners. Men furnished at short notice for any kind of work or business. On hand, German, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Protestants and Catholics, &c. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE MARBLE business; is a good cutter, letterer and carver; has no objection to City or country. Address E. F., Box No. 195 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED.—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and who can give good references as to character and capability, may hear of a desirable and permanent situation by applying at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; wages $8 per month; good references required. Call for two days, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 29 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A PROtestant cook and nurse, by a small family, to go a short distance in the country; none need apply but can come well recommended. Call at No. 47 East 20th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; must be well recommended from her last place, and be willing to go a short distance (one hour's ride) into the country if required. Apply at No. 44 East 34th-st., from 9 till 3.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a capable woman to cook, wash and iron, and take care of the basement story; small family. Apply at No. 37 East 24th-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock this day.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a strong, able man, who is willing to work, that understands farming and gardening in all its branches, thoroughly. Wages, $12 per month; lodged, fed, and washing done.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AS VEGETABLE gardener, a single man, either Scotch, English or German, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and is capable of taking care of stock. Apply to T. S. YOUNG, No. 141 Fulton-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged German Protestant, who understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver, a thorough practical gardener, and willing to make himself useful; must be truthful, sober, honest, industrious, and neat in person. Address B., Box No. 4,606 Post-office, stating address, wages, and reference.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do the work of a family, where there are five children, and to make herself generally useful; wages moderate; must be well recommended. Inquire at No. 222 West 43d-st., near 8th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress to go a short distance in the country; she must thoroughly understand her business, and be able to give good City references. No others need apply at northeast corner of 41st-st. and 5th-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's and misses' dresses, and who can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference as to character and qualifications required. Apply at No. 133 West 14th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

A TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL TO do general housework for a small family; good City reference required, at No. 121 East 12th-st. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who understands care of plate; also an experienced chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 11 East 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE quick and accurate at figures, and come well recommended for honesty and ability. Salary, $600. Address, with references, Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—SCOTCH OR ENGLISH, FROM 16 to 20 years of age, that understands gardening and horses; can have a steady job the year round. Address Box No. 113 Schenectady Post-office, N. Y., stating terms.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED, IN A STORE—AN ACTIVE MAN; those who use either liquor or tobacco need not apply. at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, From $25 to $50.
These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—WITH LOCOmotive-boiler; cylinder 21 by 8⅝ inches. Can be seen running. Inquire at WOOD & HUGHES, silversmiths, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

DRY GOODS.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the [illegible] of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior [illegible] firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with,
J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.
THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IS HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.
N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.,
Will offer this week, at a great Reduction in Prices,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
of cloaks, shawls, dress goods, silks, linens, damasks, curtains, blankets quilts, flannels, shirtings, sheetings, towels, ticks, hosiery, embroideries, gloves, &c., &c.,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.
An opportunity like the present is rarely offered to housekeepers to purchase every article of dry goods they want at a positive reduction.
Store open from 10 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have just received from auction
PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
fine quality, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, 1s. 6d and 2s.
Also, per steamer Africa,
SEVERAL CASES OF 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS,
new designs,
SILK MOHAIRS, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.,
in great variety,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS
OF LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Also just in,
a full assortment of the
BEST JOURVIN'S KID GLOVES.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-street.

ROBES AND SHAWLS TO MATCH.
DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
FLOUNCED ROBES, without Shawl, $4, worth $8.
CHENE SILKS,
At 88 cents and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
FOULARD SILK, at 50 cents.
BLACK SILK, GROS D'ATHENS, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETAS,
25 per cent. under regular prices.
Will be opened Monday at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
And as Novelties,
RICH LACE SETS, NEW MODELS FROM PARIS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 50 the doz. really worth $2 50.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
At prices to suit the times,
And cheaper than any ordinary store in the City;
The variety complete;
The stock large.
An inspection is invited, and will prove satisfactory.
C. G. HOOK,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks.
Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

MILLINERY.

A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Our grand semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., when we shall exhibit an unusually large assortment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaining to the millinery trade.
We call special attention of our customers to this opening.
M. T. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. A. H. MARCY WOULD MOST REspectfully inform her patrons, and others wishing to purchase, that she is now
PREPARED TO OFFER FOR YOUR SELECTION
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
OF THE
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF SPRING MILLINERY.
A call is most respectfully solicited.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER,
BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots. Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April prox., agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$728,476,35

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862	1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years	$12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash	8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862	$4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF NEW-Haven Railroad Stock—$50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage in different sums. Also, for sale or to let, the four-story English basement dwelling-house, 17.4 by about 50. Lot 98 feet deep. No. 293 2d-av. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of April. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT., ONE Year Certificates and Quartermaster's Certificates issued to Contractors, wanted by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in one or two sums to suit. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 237 Broadway, over the Broadway Bank.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-av. Railroad stocks, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.
NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E.K. Corning, Son & Co
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W.R.&C.B.Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co.
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland.
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon.
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
18f-law12wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Felton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull C. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.
11f-law6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications, "Proposals for Interments." D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALIHEE,

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS, } Building Committee.
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 17 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No 12 Laight-st. Dr. Powers' French Preventive, an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $3 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN! YOUNG MAN! YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease, resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAML. B. DYER, BY MUTUAL consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of RYAN & HEARN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by JOHN HEARN, who will also pay all the debts of the concern.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1862.
MICHAEL RYAN,
JOHN HEARN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry. JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.
No. 15 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining or fresco work done, can have it executed at a very moderate price by an experienced workman out of employment. Address, for one week, J. H. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin $75	Steerage $30
First cabin to London ... $80	Steerage to London ... $33
First cabin to Paris $85	Steerage to Paris $38
First cabin to Hamburg . $85	Steerage to Hamburg ... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail April 9. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, BUT LITtle used. Apply to H. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Veterans of the War of 1812 will assemble at Rev. Mr. MILLET'S Church, in Forsyth st., near Canal-st, on this TUESDAY, at 12½ o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother-soldier DAVID H. REINS, in the eightieth year of his age. Let every veteran attend. Our ranks are breaking fast, and we don't know who may be summoned next. By order, H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.
DE LUSSAN.
Positively last two nights of the Season.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 26,
Début of Mme. DE LUSSAN.

Mr. Grau has the pleasure to announce that Donizetti's celebrated opera seria,
LA FAVORITA,
will be produced on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26.
The rôle of LEONORA by
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Who will make her début on this occasion.
Brignoli, Fernando; Mancusi, Alfonso; Susini, Baltazar.
In the second act, Grand Divertissement by Señorita CUBAS, Señor XIMENES and Corps de Ballet.
Friday, last Opera night. Saturday, Combination Matinée.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Only night of the Italian Opera,
THURSDAY, March 27,
For the first and only time, Auber's chef d'œuvre,
MASANIELLO,
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of the renowned danseuse,
SENORITA CUBAS
in the great rôle of Fenella, the
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

Seats may be secured at Colburn's office, No. 158 Montague-st., two doors from the Academy, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.
MATINEE.
SATURDAY, March 29, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12 o'clock.
LAST AND GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the Academy $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st., are open, where seats can be secured without extra charge in advance.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 27,
MORNING and EVENING.

Mr. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that the following distinguished artists will assist on this occasion:

Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss M. E. HAWLEY,
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Miss NINA GEARY,
Miss LOUISA MYERS,
Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS,
Signor MANCUSI,
Mr. GEO. CROZIER,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Signor F. RIDOLFI,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. H. A. WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. WILLIAM SAAR,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. P. ELTZ,
Mr. EDWARD BOEHM,
Mr. MOSENTHAL,
Mr. BERGNER,
Mr. MATZKA,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
and others.
MASON and THOMAS'
CELEBRATED
CLASSICAL QUARTETTE PARTY.
A POWERFUL CHORUS,
FROM THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.

In addition to the above, the following celebrated artists will appear, by permission of Mr. J. GRAU, Director of the Academy of Music:

MADAM STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
And Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Tickets to Morning and Evening Performances, $1.
Single Tickets to either performance, 50 cents.
Can be obtained at the music stores, or at Irving Hall.
Morning doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 1.
Evening doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.
THURSDAY—(first time,) THE JEALOUS WIFE.
FRIDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
TUESDAY,
Third time of Sheridan Knowles' comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller	Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth, friend to Wildrake	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash, Wildrake's groom	Mr. Parsloe
George	Mr. Turner
Constance, daughter to Sir William	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves

In rehearsal,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
and
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

WINTER GARDEN.
REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth and last week of the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Eily O'Connor, (with songs,)	Mrs. J. WOOD.
Myles, (with songs,)	Mr. J. COLLINS.

Admission, 50 cents. Secured parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby st.,) 25 cents.

On MONDAY, March 31,
For twelve nights only,
THE GRAND COMBINATION,
In a series of standard plays.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
Eighth night of the young Tragedian,
Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH,
who will appear in Shiels' great tragedy of
THE APOSTATE.

PESCARA	Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH
Florinda	Mrs. Farren
Hemeya	Mr. E. L. Tilton

MISS EMELIA J. BOUGHTON WILL MAKE her début in "Traviata," on the 2d of April, at the Academy of Music, with Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON as Alfredo and VICENZIO MORINO as Germond. The sale of reserved seats will commence, TUESDAY MORNING, March 25, at Beer & Schirmers', No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 10 Wall-st.

MEXICO IN NEW-YORK.—THE MARVELous and exquisitely beautiful MEXICAN MUSEUM, the first of this kind in the world, consisting of a large collection of CARVED WAX FIGURES, is now open, day and evening, at No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 29, the great DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 625 Broadway. No one should fail to see these great works for the last time. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PROFESSOR PANORMO'S BENEFIT takes place at the Polytechnic, (Brooklyn,) THURSDAY, March 27. Miss Bell, Miss Galeary, D. D. Griswold, T. B. Prendergast, C. Melville, G. W. Bradford, (guitar.) Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA
Has been engaged to deliver his humorous and highly entertaining Lecture,
"MONEY,"
At CLINTON HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1862, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the door.

WOMAN'S MISSION.—A LECTURE BY A. A. SLOVER, Esq., THIS EVENING, March 25, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 54th-st., near 3d-avenue. A collection taken to assist in purchasing a bell for the church. Admission free. To commence at a quarter before 8. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Music by members of the choir.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

A TENOR SINGER, POSSESSING UNUSUAL adaptability of voice, having served several years in the capacity of tenor, baritone and counter-tenor, with Edward Hodges, musical director of Trinity Church, New-York; also has had charge of the music at Rev. T. L. Culyer's, Market-st., and the Baptist meeting-house in Stanton-st., will accept an engagement as director or subordinate in a choir, or a morning service in a Sabbath School. Address Box No. 3,100 New-York Post-office. N. B.—Schools prepared for anniversaries.

ORGANIST.—CHR. E. HERING, TEACHER OF the organ, piano and vocal music, is desirous of obtaining a situation as organist. REFERENCES—Edw. Hodges, Musical Doctor; Henry C. Timm, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Dr. Staunton, etc. Address JOHN HOPKINS, Jr., University Building, Washington-square.

AGRICULTURAL.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE.
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE.
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE.
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE.
NOVELTY HEAPED UPON NOVELTY.
NOVELTY HEAPED UPON NOVELTY.
NOVELTY HEAPED UPON NOVELTY.
NOVELTY HEAPED UPON NOVELTY.
$5 WORTH EXHIBITED FOR 25 CENTS.
$5 WORTH EXHIBITED FOR 25 CENTS.
$5 WORTH EXHIBITED FOR 25 CENTS.
$5 WORTH EXHIBITED FOR 25 CENTS.

The immense combination of attractions to continue
BUT A FEW DAYS LONGER.
THE EARTH! THE SEA! AND THE AIR!
alike contributing to the wonders of this
GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF NOVELTIES!

Every department of animal life represented, here, beginning with the human race, and ending with the merest animalcula.

EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE
contributing its quota to the general fund of novelties here.

THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
from the ancient Nile, celebrated in history and in song.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
from the western shores of the continent, from the Pacific Ocean.
THE LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern seas, the coast of Labrador.
THE MONSTER LIVING ANACONDAS
from the jungles and forests of South America.
THE CURIOUS AND STRANGE WHAT IS IT?
from the wilds of Africa, the Torrid Zone.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL,
from the frozen regions of the North.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY!
and
THE MONSTER GRIZZLY BEAR,
from the California Mountains.

Thus is every quarter of the world represented, in some interesting and instructive novelty, at this world-renowned establishment.

But this is only a mere fraction of the attractions.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
a representative of our own native wonders,
THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE LIVING,
and the greatest curiosity known, is to be seen, as well as the above, at all hours, every day and evening.

He sings Patriotic and Comic Songs, dances the Schottische and Sailor's Hornpipe, and gives the celebrated GRECIAN STATUES.

THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, occupying one of the large saloons, with its myriads of beautiful Living Fish is alone worth double the price of admission to the Museum.

THE GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
which is produced every AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock, is the most beautiful to be found in the City. Yet, with all these attractions, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

N. B.—THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS closes his exhibition on Saturday, April 5. The WHAT IS IT? next Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Wallis
The Macarthy	Mr. Wallis

SWORD PRESENTATION.
CAPT. H. A. PHELON
OFF FOR THE WAR.
OUR BOLD HARPOONER
OFF FOR THE WAR.
SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
CAPT. PHELON,
ORDERED TO JOIN THE
GUNBOAT VICTORIA,
NOW AT PORT ROYAL.
SWORD PRESENTATION
BY CAPT. WILLIAMS.
A GRAND TIME TO-NIGHT.
We pledge ourselves to give an entertainment that shall surpass all our former efforts.
HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway.
HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

EXHIBITION.
STRING CLAMP PIANOS,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1862, at the piano warerooms of
DRIGGS & TOOKER.

By kind permission of the owners, the subscribers will exhibit a SEMI-GRAND PIANO, of many years' use, to which they have applied DRIGGS' "PATENT STRING CLAMP." Several of our prominent and celebrated Professors will be present to demonstrate the value of this improvement.

Invitation cards can be procured by applying to
DRIGGS & TOOKER, No. 538 Broadway.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Order Against the Publication of Dangerous War News.

The Journal of Commerce, the Sunday Mercury, and the Boston Journal Suppressed.

The Probable Flight of Jeff. Davis.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CENSORSHIP.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Certain newspapers having flagrantly persisted in the publication of military details, in violation of the Rules and Articles of War, and the orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of military operations, the Secretary of War has ordered the enforcement of the penalties, and a special Court-martial is to be assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of the offenders.

LATER.—The *Journal*, of Boston, and the *Sunday Mercury* and *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York, are suppressed, by order of the Secretary of War; their editors and proprietors arrested, and ordered to Washington, to be tried by a Court-martial, for violating the fifty-seventh Article of War.

WAR NEWS—NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmaster-Gen. BLAIR to-day issued the following notice to the Postmasters of the United States:

"The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph, affecting the conduct of the war, in order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels. It is also thought necessary by the Secretary to put restrictions on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this Department is requested for this purpose. You will, therefore, notify publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph, and that a disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General."

THE PROBABLE FLIGHT ON JEFF. DAVIS.

The view taken by the TIMES is the one generally received here, that JEFF. DAVIS' movement to the West means flight from Richmond. He has never liked the Virginians, nor they him. He delivers them over to JOE JOHNSTON and Gov. WISE, while he takes a position nearer to Mexico.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE CENSORSHIP.

Developments continue to be made showing foul play in the action of the Judiciary Committee on the censorship. The correspondents of the New-York paper most conspicuous in denouncing the censorship were allowed to get possession of their dispatches, and the keeper of them alleges that the greater portion of them have been abstracted.

NOMINATED AS BRIGADIERS.

G. M. DODGE, of Iowa; Col. R. S. CANBY, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Maj. HENRY S. WESSELL, Sixth United States Infantry, were nominated to the Senate to-day as Brigadier-Generals.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed about four hundred army appointments, principally of minor rank. Among them, in the Adjutant-General's Department, were R. J. WAGGONER, of Kentucky, and JEFFERSON H. NONES, of Delaware, as Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Captain; JOHN A. DOYLE, of Pennsylvania, as Commissary of Subsistence in the volunteer service; also, the following: JOHN C. VAUGHAN, of Pennsylvania, Military Storekeeper, and O. A. JUDSON, of Pennsylvania, Brigade Surgeon. The only two Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers confirmed are WM. K. STRONG and Col. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Indiana.

THE CASE OF GEN. BLENKER.

The statement that Gen. BLENKER has been suspended from his command, is pronounced untrue. Neither is it true that the Senate Military Committee have reported against his confirmation. He is opposed by some of his countrymen, but the Senate Committee mean to give him a fair hearing.

EFFICIENCY OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Senator WILSON this morning introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers. It provides that the Corps of Engineers, and Corps of Topographical Engineers shall be united into one corps, to be called the Corps of Engineers, and organized as follows: one brigadier-general, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, sixteen majors, twenty-four captains, twenty-four first-lieutenants, twenty-four second-lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant; the general officer to be selected from the commissioned officers of the corps, the other vacancies by regular promotion from the corps and graduates of the Military Academy.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA.

Col. VIELE, of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, and not Col. VAN AMBURGH, succeeds Gen. MONTGOMERY as Military Governor at Alexandria.

DISBANDING.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, about 400 in number, were paid off to-day. The greater portion of them return home.

THE BIDS FOR WESTERN GUNBOATS.

Fewer bids were put in for Western gunboats to-day than were anticipated by the Department. The awards will not be made for several days. The plan of EADS' boats is highly approved by scientific men. They are invulnerable, and draw only four feet of water.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs meet to-morrow to mature measures for iron-clad vessels. The sentiment of Congress is overwhelming for the immediate construction of such boats, and any well-guarded bill will be passed as soon as presented. The objections first urged to Stevens' Battery have been removed by the ready invention of Mr. STEVENS, and no opposition is anticipated to its completion.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Representatives WASHBURNE, HOLMAN, DAWES and FENTON, of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, have returned to Washington, after an absence of three weeks in the West and Northwest.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. POMEROY, to consolidate all the Indians on the Western borders into one nation, dividing the land into convenient farms, encouraging them in the cultivation of the soil, and additionally providing for their material prosperity.

CALLED HOME.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of New-York, has been called home by illness in his family.

MR. ELY IN HIS SEAT.

Hon. ALFRED ELY has sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume his seat.

THE BODIES FROM BULL RUN.

The remains of Col. SLOCUM, Maj. BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER, will not, it now appears, be sent hence until Friday evening. They will be under an escort of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, reaching Providence on Sunday morning, where they will be received by the military of that State, together with Masonic Lodges.

CONSUL TO PARANEHAM.

W. H. HAVENS, of Ohio, was to-day nominated by the President as Consul to Paraneham, Brazil.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

To-day the following-named prisoners were discharged on giving their parole: Richard Coleman, James Potter, George G. Coleman, and Josiah E. Bailey. Also, John B. Farr and James W. Farr, on taking the oath of allegiance. A number were also discharged on giving their parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States unless regularly exchanged, according to the rules of war. The following were remanded for further consideration: John T. Day, Charles W. Coleman.

A ROBBERY.

The house of Commodore SMITH, of this city, was entered Sunday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and robbed of much valuable jewelry and money. Among the articles taken was a gold Geneva hunting watch, the loss of which is deeply felt, as it belonged to Lieut. SMITH, son of the Commodore, who was killed the other day in the contest with the *Merrimac*. It is supposed that the robbery was planned the day of the young man's funeral. Last night a grocery-store in this city was entered and robbed of $900.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHILI.

Hon. HENRY T. BLEW, United States Minister to Chili, arrived in Washington to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH—SOME THINGS EXPOSED THAT THE COMMITTEE NEGLECTED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

You have given the country very just conclusions in regard to the Government censorship, drawn from the revelations of the report of the House Judiciary Committee. It is simply impossible to enforce an equal system of newspaper supervision in a country as free as this; and any attempt at censorship must be attended with irritation and followed by failure. The Committee's report showed very clearly how the censorship established by the Government failed to accomplish any good end. It never succeeded in withholding a single fact of military importance from the enemy. The report showed also how the censorship was evaded, to the benefit of some, to the injury of others. The fault belonged inherently to *the system*, not the men trying to enforce it. Mr. THAYER, the censor, had to sit in the telegraph office from morning to night, and from night to morning. He had only written instructions to go by—which were, of course, general. But there are innumerable ways of evading in spirit the letter of any general instructions. If often he was in doubt, he could not leave his post to search for the Secretaries of the Government, to get their interpretations of each case of doubt

Mr. THAYER was forbidden to send over the wires anything in regard to the settlement of the *Trent* case. Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, offered a dispatch directed to SAMUEL WARD, New-York, in which he says, "Act as if you had good news." What right had Mr. THAYER to assume that the "good news" related to the *Trent* case? Suppose any other man had offered the dispatch—should it have been suppressed? Was there no "good news" to anybody on that day but the *Trent* settlement? Or suppose, as you have well put the case, Mr. RUSSELL had adopted some other phrase previously agreed on to express the settlement of the *Trent* case. Suppose, for instance, he had telegraphed to Mr. WARD as follows, "use the money as contemplated"—would the censor have been justified in rejecting that dispatch, on suspicion?

The truth is, the Committee did not comprehend the merits of the question at all, if judged by their report. Indeed, I am sorry to add that the writer of the report does not seem to have *intended* justice. Two "suppressed dispatches" reported and dwelt on, as calculated to bring Mr. THAYER into public contempt, one stating the simple fact of "a slight fall of snow," I have seen the originals of, and they prove not to have been suppressed at all, but they bear the legible approval of Mr. THAYER, and the office marks of counting and charge, showing them to have been sent and of course received by the newspapers, and paid for!

But more manifest even than this gross injustice to Mr. THAYER is the malicious spirit of the report toward Secretary SEWARD. It seems throughout the report to be the purpose of the writer to attack the Secretary of State; and the cowardly mode is adopted of assailing him through Mr. THAYER. If justice was meant, and full exposure of the supposed delinquencies of Cabinet Ministers, how happens it that by far the most disgraceful fact in this connection was *suppressed?* Mr. THAYER produced before the Committee a written order he had received from a member of the Cabinet last Fall, fully excepting from the operation of the censorship all the Washington correspondence of one of the New-York papers. It was brief, but broad, and read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It is my wish that you neither suppress nor alter the telegrams of Mr. SAMUEL WILKESON. Please send them as they are written and signed by him. Respectfully, SIMON CAMERON.

Mr. THAYER.

Mr. THAYER declined to become a party to such a flagrant fraud on the rest of the Press, and went to Mr. SEWARD, who promptly had this special order reversed. For this act he fell under the *Tribune's* displeasure, and the adherents of that paper originated the inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, which has been controlled throughout in the interest of that journal, and with the sole view of injuring Mr. SEWARD, and disgracing, if possible, the President's family. This simple statement of facts will pour a flood of light on that episode of the Committee's labors when they dropped the legitimate subject of inquiry, and went probing the dungheaps of WATTS, the President's gardener, to learn what secrets lay imbedded therein. The hope of the prying committee-men who led this part of their investigation was to fix some stain upon Mrs. LINCOLN, and in the gloating eagerness of their hunt they wholly forgot the matter of the censorship. It would not be a bad plan, if the subject were not so unworthy, to raise a special committee to investigate the real intent of the late investigation into the Government censorship. It is proper to be known that Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, and some others of the Judiciary Committee, wholly dissented from, and tried in vain to arrest the discreditable course the investigation took.

Your correspondent has borne ample and unwavering testimony to the fruitlessness and impolicy of the censorship, and you have made the matter too clear for further argument. But the unfair and malevolent spirit of the Committee is none the less to be condemned, and exposed to public reprobation.

YORK.

THE PROCEECINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New-Jersey, asking Congress to take immediate action for the defences of the coast of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and resolving that the several States loan funds for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking a reduction of the schedule taxes on manufactures. Referred.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky relating to the tax on tobacco, asking that it be reduced. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio against any proposition for a settlement of the rebellion, except an unconditional surrender and condign punishment of the traitors. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, indorsing the Administration, and in favor of the confiscation of the property of the rebels. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the joint resolution in regard to affording aid to the States in favor of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that this was a most extraordinary resolution in its purposes and in the source from whence it came. It was mischievous in its tendency, and he was not sure that it was at all patriotic in design. It was ignoring all the principles hitherto of the party in power, and it was an interference with the subject of Slavery in the States. It was an attempt to raise a controversy in those States. None of the slaveholding States asked aid. He believed that the President had had this thing in contemplation for some time. The Legislature of his State (Delaware) had been in session lately, and a printed bill had found its way there offering Delaware $900,000 for the emancipation of her slaves, and the Legislature rejected it. The object of this bill is simply to renew and intensify the agitation of the Slavery question in the Border States, and to raise an Abolition Party there. He would like some member of the Judiciary Committee to show him any authority in the Constitution for thus applying money to the States. This bill presents the view of the Government going into the wholesale negro-trading business. The State of Delaware will never accept of this bill, but the true Union people of that State will go before the people upon it, and there will not a vestige of the Republican party be left there. This resolution promises to throw us into a political campaign never to be performed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That although the subject of Slavery in the States is exclusively within the jurisdiction and cognizance of the Government and people of the States, and cannot be interfered with directly or indirectly by the Government of the United States, yet when any of those States or people may determine to emancipate their slaves, the United States shall pay a reasonable price for the slaves so emancipated, and the cost of colonizing them in some other country.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the morning hour expired, and the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE to the amendment of Mr. DAVIS for colonization, viz.: That only such persons shall be colonized as desire to go to some other country, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars per head.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) explained that they should vote against the amendment because they preferred the bill as it was.

The question was then taken on Mr. DAVIS' amendment to colonize the negroes, with the following result:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Powell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson, of Missouri, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougal, Morrill, Stark, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

This being a tie vote, the Vice-President voted in the negative.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak against the bill. He contended that slaves were property, and recognized as such by the Supreme Court. He quoted from the decision in the case of the *Antelope*. He said Congress had no right to emancipate a slave anywhere, either in a State, or in the District of Columbia. He referred to the early history of the country, when Slavery existed nearly all over the country, and said that Slavery was clearly and certainly recognized in the Constitution, though in mild phrase. Slavery was at one time recognized by the whole civilized world, and hence it is not true that Slavery is local and freedom universal, but the opposite was the fact. Slavery was the normal condition of the United States, and the abrogation of Slavery was the exception.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether the Senator contended that the existence of Slavery, or its legality, was recognized in the Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS said it was synonymous. If it recognized its existence, it recognized its legality.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) asked if treason was legal because its existence was recognized?

Mr. DAVIS said treason was not recognized in a way like that which provided for the return of fugitives. He contended that the people of the District of Columbia had the same constitutional rights as the people of the States, and the Government had no right to impair those rights. We have no right to take the slaves of the people in this District, unless for the actual necessity of the Government, and then we must make proper compensation, and we have no right to set an arbitrary limit to the amount of compensation.

Mr. MORRILL said he should argue that Congress had a right to liberate the slaves without compensation, and that slaves are not property in any constitutional sense.

Mr. DAVIS said there was the same property in slaves as in horses or land. He contended that this Government was one of limited powers, and delegated rights, and if the General Government transgresses these limits and infringes on the rights reserved to the States, it is as much a wrong-doer as the Confederates now are. He said the dominant party pledged themselves before the election of President, and by resolution of Congress, not to interfere with Slavery in the States; but measures of this kind were violative of all pledges. This was only an entering-wedge in an attack on Slavery, and to carry out the schemes of the violent men of the party. He said the Senator from Wisconsin took a statesmanlike view of the case. Negroes and whites never can live together in a community of privileges and rights, except as master and slave, and the people will fight any attempt to produce such a state of society to the death, and consider those who attempted it as the greatest enemies they could have. He said they had originated at the North "Mormonism," "Free Love," and a sort of "ethereal" religion preached by PARKER and EMERSON, and all sorts of mischievous isms, but what right is there to force them upon the people of this District? Or are the people of the District like rats in an exhausted receiver, simply to be experimented upon? He was no friend of Slavery in the abstract, and if he had his way would inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation which it would take about one hundred years to accomplish, so as to produce no bad effects.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) presented the certificate of election of JOSEPH S. SEGAR, as Representative from the First District of that State.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that no election in the exact form of law could have been held on the day stated, namely: the 15th inst. The election was extemporized. He moved to refer the papers to the Committee on Elections.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House. Excuses were heard for absentees, from which it appeared the following named were sick: Messrs. BAITLEY, of Massachusetts, CONWAY, ELY, COOPER KNAPP and MAY.

The papers in the Segar case were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution of December last, calling for a list of the Paymasters and additional Paymasters, and that he now be directed to furnish the same, and to what extent they can be dispensed with.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted a resolution, which was referred, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a sum not exceeding $50,000 for the purpose of testing the plans for rendering ship and floating batteries invulnerable.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of the cause, if any, of the protracted delay in the release of Col. CORCORAN, prisoner of war since July; and that the Secretary be directed and requested to stop all exchanges of prisoners until Col. CORCORAN is released.

Debate rising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide funds in part to pay the interest and principal on the public debt.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. MORRIS for his gallant services on board the *Cumberland*, in conflict with the rebel steamer *Merrimac*.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to render freedom national and Slavery sectional.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE and Commander ROWAN, and the officers and men under them, for the skill with which they carried out the minute instructions of the General Commanding the Army (MCCLELLAN) in the recent decisive victory. All of the above were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona. One of the sections prohibits Slavery therein, as well as in all the Territories now organized.

Mr. ASHLEY said if any gentleman desired to discuss the measure, he would be satisfied with its postponement to a day certain. If this was not agreed to, he desired to put the bill on its passage now.

Mr. WICKLIFFE remarked that, if he understood the facts, the Texan rebels, under SIBLEY, were forcing the people there to flee elsewhere for safety. How could the Government, under these circumstances, be organized? Why attempt it, when civil officers could not proceed thither?

Mr. ASHLEY replied that as far the Committe was advised, there are no enemies in Arizona except Indians, no organized white men.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) would vote for postponing the consideration of the bill indefinitely. It contained the famous Wilmot proviso, which had occasioned so much trouble in the country. This was not the time to reagitate that subject.

Mr. ASHLEY replied, that is the mere opinion of my colleague.

Mr. MALLORY—Is the bill up now on its passage?

The SPEAKER—It is.

Mr. MALLORY—I enter my protest against it.

Mr. ASHLEY moved the previous question.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay it on the table.

Negatived, 49 against 76.

The House refused to order the main question by 54 against 74.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, (Rep.) the further consideration of the bill was postponed till next Monday.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Among other amendments agreed to, are the following:

"Tennesse to have till the first of December next, to assume the payment of her portion of the Tax.

"Brewers, manufacturing less than five hundred barrels per annum, to pay twenty-five dollars license.

"Brokers to pay fifty dollars, the same as Commercial brokers. Land-warrant brokers to pay twenty-five dollars."

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Independent Telegraph Company—Our Harbor Defences—Half a Million Dollars Appropriated and a Commission Appointed—Message of the Mayor.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman DAYTON moved that the Board take immediate action on the application of the Independent Telegraph Company for the privilege of raising poles for their wires in the City of New-York. Alderman BOOLE, on behalf of the Committee having the subject in charge, stated that the subject was under consideration, and the Committee would report soon. With that understanding the matter was dropped.

The Board then considered the report of the Special Committee on Harbor Defences, in connection with which a message from the Mayor was read, recommending that the Legislature be memorialized to legalize the passage of a bill on the subject submitted by him.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the Board proceed to fill the blanks left for the names of a Harbor Defence Commission in the bill submitted by him at the last meeting, as follows:

An Ordinance making an Appropriation in aid of the Defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of providing for the more efficient defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York against the attacks of its enemies by sea, particularly with reference to providing the more effectual means of guarding the approaches to said City against the entrance of mail or iron-clad vessels of war.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers, to be approved by a Commission, consisting of two members of the Common Council, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, who shall act in connection with the following named citizens, viz.: ——, who are hereby fully authorized and empowered to act for and in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in devising and conducting, to a successful result the object enumerated and set forth in section 1 of this ordinance. All vouchers for the expenditure of money, as aforesaid, shall be certified in meeting of said Commissioners by its President and Secretary.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Harbor Defence Bonds of the City of New-York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman DAYTON approved of the plan of the Mayor to ask the proper authority of the Legislature to create the Harbor Defence Fund and Commission. He opposed the plan suggested by the Committee, on the ground that the Board could not legally authorize the Comptroller to raise money without special consent of the Legislature. He believed that no such emergency existed as should justify them in so far departing from the provisions of the charter. He thought the *Merrimac* would meet with formidable opposition in getting to sea, and that if she did escape the attacks of our vessels at Fort Monroe, she could never navigate the Atlantic so as to reach our port. He moved that the Board memorialize the Legislature to pass the bill submitted by the Mayor.

Alderman BOOLE thought that the *Merrimac* was a seaworthy boat, and capable of crossing the Atlantic.

Alderman FROMENT thought that if the Common Council should act as it believed to be for the best interests of the City, the Legislature would legalize their acts.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the Board decided to fill the blanks in the ordinance submitted by the Committee.

Alderman DAYTON moved to substitute the act recommended by the Mayor for transmission to the Legislature. The substitute was lost on a division, Aldermen BRADY, CHIPP, DAYTON and FREAR only voting for it.

The Board proceeded to name candidates. Several members declined to name any one, others named ANDREW CARRIGAN, JOHN CLANCY, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Comtroller HAWS, Mayor OPDYKE, and others of less note. Alderman BRADY named BENJAMIN WOOD.

Alderman GENET moved that the Board proceed to fill the blanks by ballot.

Alderman BRADY opposed choosing the commission by ballot. He wanted each member to show his hand and let it be known for whom he voted

Alderman GENET withdrew his motion, and moved that the roll be called, and repeated until a majority of the Board select five gentlemen to form a Commission.

On the first ballot, the following votes were cast, each member voting for five names, except Messrs. FROMENT, DAYTON, BRADY and JEREMIAH, who declined to name any candidates:

Andrew Carrigan	10	James Murphy	4
Robert T. Haws	11	George Opdyke	1
John Dimond	11	John Clancy	1
Myers Cargell	9	Richard Sathers	1
Albert Cardoza	9	A. W. Craven	1
J. N. Rich	5		

Messrs. Carrigan, Haws, Dimond, Cargell, and Cardoza, were then declared the choice of the Board to fill the blank in the report of the Committee.

Alderman GENET moved that the ordinance be adopted with these names inserted.

Alderman BRADY said he should not vote for the ordinance, because he believed the Government had made preparations to protect the harbor.

The resolution of the Committee, and the ordinance appended, were taken up and adopted, Messrs. Smith, Reed, Henry, Walsh, Chipp, Michell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear in the negative.

The Board then made an effort to adopt the Mayor's recommendation, inserting therein the ordinance adopted by the Board, with the names of the Commission already selected, requesting the Legislature to legalize the action of the Board. The difficulty of adaptation was however so apparent, that Alderman GENET moved that the memorial lay over, which was carried, and a resolution adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature to legalize the action of the Common Council providing for the issue of the $500,000 of bonds.

Alderman DAYTON remarked that the latter resolution could have no effect, as the ordinance was not yet adopted.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the subject of the Mayor's veto of the election of Assistant Engineers be referred to a committee for investigation.

After a tedious discussion, the motion of Alderman DAYTON was carried.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

Loss of the Ship Charter Oak and Bark Norwegian.

FIVE ONLY OF THE SHIP'S CREW SAVED.

The ship *Rattler*, Capt. ALMY, from Havre, January 27, reports that from February 9 to 25, experienced a continuous heavy gale from S. to N. N. W., at times blowing a hurricane, during which time she drifted from lat. 48°, long. 35°, to lat. 36°, long. 33°. On Feb. 19, lat. 40°30', long. 35°10', a strong gale was blowing from W., with heavy squalls. The ship was heading S. S. W., with storm-staysail set, when a ship was observed to windward on the same tack. At noon, her colors were seen flying Union down. At 3 P. M. she kept off, and ran down to the *Rattler*, when she proved to be the ship *Charter Oak*, from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of flour and grain. She was in a sinking condition, and requested the *Rattler* to lay by, and take the crew off. A boat in command of the second officer was sent. As the night was very dark, and a tremendous sea running the while, they succeeded, with much difficulty, in rescuing five of the crew of the *Charter Oak*, whose names are as follows: E. D. Jameson, first officer; Wm. Whitney, second officer; Wm. De Grop, seaman; Levi L. Whitney, and Francis Reed, boys.

When the boat left the ship the barometer stood at 28.64, and was falling rapidly, so that when she returned it was 28.42. Shortly after the boat came alongside the wind hauled to N. N. W., blowing a perfect hurricane for three hours, when it moderated to a heavy gale, which lasted to the 25th, thus rendering it impossible to save more of the *Charter Oak's* crew. She must have capsized and gone down, as her light disappeared suddenly at 9:50 P. M. When the boat left her she was nearly full of water, and the sea was making a clean breach over her continually. At daylight there was nothing to be seen of the ship.

The *Charter Oak* was 860 tons burden, rated A 1¾, built at Richmond, Me., and left Philadelphia on Jan. 31 for Liverpool.

The following is a list of her cargo: 7,346 barrels flour, 15,265 bushels wheat, 1,949 bushels corn, 1,416 bags cloverseed, 50 tierces beef, 180 packages butter, 50 boxes cheese, 41 packages lard.

Ship *Kearsage*, Capt. SAWYER, from London Jan. 8, also arrived yesterday, and reports having encountered heavy Northwest gales, which split her sails, and strained her badly. Feb. 7, in lat. 44° lon. 25°, she fell in with the Norwegian bark *Johannes*, Capt. KORN, from New-York for Cork, with signal of distress flying. Hove to and found her totally disabled, and in a sinking condition: took off the crew, consisting of Captain, wife, and 12 men, all of whom were in a miserable condition, from fatigue and want of provisions and water, and from constant exposure to the sea, the bark having been a wreck for thirteen days. As a consequence of the increased number of persons on board, and the long passage of the *Kearsage*, all hands have been on short allowance of bread and water for the past four weeks.

Capt. KORN reports, sailed from New-York, Jan. 7, for Cork, with a cargo of 21,700 bushels wheat, and on Jan. 27, in lat. 44°, long. 50°, had a hurricane from southwest to northwest, during which started stern-post and bow, carried away houses on deck, stove hatches, shifted cargo, sprung a leak, carried away fore rigging, jib-boom, &c.; was 13 days on the wreck, with but little provisions and water, and all hands worn out from privations, and want, and exposure.

Obituary.

Dr. W. N. LANE, a native of Peppnell, Mass., and Surgeon in the United States Navy, arrived in this City on Thursday last, from Key West, in the *Rhode Island*, and died of consumption the following Saturday, at 4¼ o'clock, P. M., in his apartments at La Farge House. When the rebellion broke out, Dr. LANE left a large and lucrative practice in Boston, and enlisted in his country's service, from the duties of which death has so soon relieved him. His age was 42 years.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks and sons, of Vermont; Capt. H. French, of the United States Navy; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Capt. F. B. Myer, of London, and R. H. Gratrakes, from England, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Frederick Smith, of Vermont; Capt. Kosbell, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and Dr. U. Parsons, of Providence, are at the Everett House.

Judge Willard, of Troy; W. Keep and lady, of Lockport; Jno. Crouse, of Syracuse; Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport, and Wm. Barnett, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Hunt, of the United States Engineer Corps, and E. N. Snelling, Connecticut, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Col. Sewell, of the United States Engineer Corps; G. W. Hollingworth, of Boston; John C. Potter, of Boston; N. Kingsbury, of Hartford; E. H. Eldridge, Boston; C. F. Adams, of Boston, and T. L. Davies, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. C. Bowen, of the United States Navy; S. Ferguson and F. Soule, of California; H. W. Whiting, of Hartford, and A. P. Smith and family, of AndOver, Massachuseetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on the Harlem Railroad on the afternoon of the 20th instant, about a mile south of Millerton Station, between two freight trains, at which one man, a brakeman, was killed, and several others injured, and considerable damage done to the two trains.

PRIMARY MEETING.—The Democratic primary meetings for electing delegates to the City and Ward Conventions were held, in Jersey City, last evening. The strife is principally for the candidate for Chief of Police, who is to be elected for three years.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.—MANN ENN, the present Tycoon of Japan, in return for the elegant sewing-machine sent to his predecessor, the late Tycoon, by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, has presented to the above firm, through Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, our Minister to that country, several very curious and valuable gifts, comprising five pieces of uncut velvet, of various patterns and colors, of about five yards each; and five pieces of rich silk, each one yard square, embroidered, in gold and brilliant colors, and depicting various birds and flowers; among the former are a number of singular-looking cranes, sombre in tint, and several gorgeous chanticleers, with hens and chickens around them. These pictures have been suitably framed, and, with the velvets which have been arranged in a glass case, containing CRAWFORD'S beautiful statue of "Dancing Jenny," now adorn the wareroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company in this City. Those persons who take pleasure in seeing foreign curiosities should not neglect to examine these Japanese manufactures. The widow of the former Tycoon, as we have been informed by Mr. HARRIS, works the sewing-machine, which was sent to her, most successfully, and takes as much interest in it as do so many of our ladies at home.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents ber box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"BARNUM'S" is the popular resort, just now. He exhibits more wonders, and affords more amusement than all the other establishments in town.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 24—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—R. Hodgson Gratey, Capt. Barneister, Mathild Bon. Conrad Schloefer, Heim Wix, Heim Thorwart, E. Bartels, E. H. Gates, T. Peel, M. Fix, H. Hoffman, T. Pretschmann, George Rooke, M. Jacot.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Darritle, Mrs. Kuster and 3 children, G. Willington, Robert Campbell, A. Langnuer, E. F. Maynoon, W. F. Smith.

In brig Helen Augusta, from Port-au-Prince—Capt. Gronia and lady, J. W. Weeks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 56	Sun sets	6 17	Moon rises	3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 06	Gov. Island	4 55	Hell Gate	6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) Hough, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Richard Robinson, Long, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks E. Dwight, Crowell, Elizabethport, master; J. Godfrey, Clark, Fortress Monroe, Wakeman & Dimon; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Hodgson, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs C. H. Sampson, (Br.,) Thompson, Philadelphia, B. F. Small; M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Lawrence, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolff; Enrique, (Span.,) De Castro, Porto Plata, H. G. Rossier & Co.

Schooners B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Gloucester, A. Hovey; Beucephalus, McIntosh, Provincetown, master; Thomas Winans, Davis, Providence, L. Kenny; Susan Moon, Strout, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; J. R. Mitchill, Tuttle, New-Haven, M. Briggs; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Mary H. Mifflin, Gladding, Providence, L. Kenny; Zouave, Packer, New-Haven, master; George Dundas, (Br.,) Youngs, Hamilton, Bermuda, Tynes & Smith.

Sloop John Cottrell, Clark, Bridgeport, James W. McKee.

Barges Cygnet, Gansen, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Cynthia, Bennett, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, and Southampton 12th, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather, with variable winds, during the passage. During the last 24 hours, passed many vessels, bound to westward. March 15, lat. 50 12, lon. 21, signalized ships Hamlin and Atlantic. March 23, lat. 40 52, lon. 67 35, saw ship "Margaret Russell." March 24, saw an American ship, showing from the mainmast a blue flag with a white square.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Barton, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse.

Ship Yorktown, Mayer, London, and Portsmouth Feb. 12, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 6, lat. 44 19, lon. 48, exchanged signals with steamship Bohemian, bound E. March 15, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 34, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, hence.

Ship Rattler, Almy, Havre Jan. 27, with mdse. to W. Whitlock, Jr. From Feb. 9 to 25, experienced a continuous heavy gale from S. W. to N. N. W., at times blowing a hurricane, during which time drifted from lat. 48, lon. 35, to lat. 36, lon. 33.

Ship Kearsage, (of Saco,) Sawyer, London Jan. 8, in ballast to W. H. Riversmith. Has had heavy N. W. gales; had sails split, and the ship strained to a great extent.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. March 20, off Frying-Pan Shoals, spoke U. S. ships Fernandina, Brown, and Genesee, cruising—all well.

Ship Scotland, (of Hallowell,) Dillingham, Hamburg 85 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c. March 18, lat. 35 30, lon. 70 20, spoke bark E. H. Yarrington, from Messina for Philadelphia, 103 ds. out, and short of provisions.

Ship Kate Prince, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Gerrish, Liverpool 70 ds., with mdse. to master. Had a continuous N. W. gale the entire passage.

Ship Arracan, (of Boston,) Kelly, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Theobold, (of Richmond, Me.,) Theobold, Havre Feb. 7, in ballast to master.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, (of Bath,) Merriman, Hatteras Inlet 6 ds., in ballast to H. P. Thompson.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa March 8, with specie, wood and skins to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Sld. in co. with U. S. gunboat Iroquois, De Camp, coming for St. Thomas, officers and crew all well. The following vessels sld. previously: Whaling schr. Emporium, Eaton, had 75 bbls. sperm, and S R. Soper, Abbott, 75 bbls. do., for the Bay of Honduras; reports schrs. Rienzi and Antartic, with 75 bbls. each, at Blanca; schr. Weather Gage, at do., clean; all of Provincetown.

Bark Tycoon, (of Mystic,) Lewey, Tortugas, Fla., 12 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish & Co. Left ship S. L. Mallory, for Key West.

Bark John Winthrop, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with bark E. F. Chase, for Portland.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda March 14, with coffee and logwood to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Saxonville, (of Boston,) Gardner, Calcutta Oct. 31, Sand Heads Nov. 13, passed Cape Good Hope Jan. 15, with saltpetre, &c., to order.

Bark Traveler, (Br., of Liverpool,) Randall, Rio de Janeiro Feb. 17, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Helen Augusta, (Br., of Turks Island,) [illegible], Port-au-Prince March 10, with logwood to Robert Murray.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall Feb. 22, with hides, nuts, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Magnolia, (U. S. transport,) Starkey, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark R. D. Brookman, Cheney, Hatteras Inlet 6 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast,) Gilmore, Remedios March 16, with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Roseway Belle, for Baltimore.

Brig Annandale, (of Camden,) Tilton, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Exampiar, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Clemens, Ponce, P. R., March 10, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Careyra, (Br., of Colchester,) Turpin, Teneriffe 54 ds., in ballast to Thomas Rigney.

Brig Lucy Darling, (Br., of Nassau,) Souper, Nassau, N. P., March 15, with mdse. to Joseph Eneas.

Brig Ceres, (Olden.,) Schmidt, Angostura Feb. 17, and from the river March 6, with hides to T. E. Schmidt.

Brig A. P. L., (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Landry, Mannuabo, P. R., March 10, with sugar to Vatable & Reynal.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (Br., of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Waycott, Laguayra March 1, with goat-skins, coffee, &c., to Miller & Houghton. While lying at anchor at Laguayra, during a heavy blow, lost both anchors, and was obliged to put to sea. Had very heavy weather the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Boston, (Br., of Cornwallis, N. Y.,) Smith, Aux Cayes March 7, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. March 21, lat. 38, lon. 74 20, passed steamship Philadelphia, hence bound S.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Arroyo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolff. Has experienced some heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Chara, Grace, Naguabo, P. R., March 8, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Black Hawk, for New-York.

Schr. Fellow Craft, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lean, Savanna la Mar 14 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. L. B. Upshur, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) McKenzie, Havana 14 ds., with spirits of turpentine to master.

Schr. R. P. Smith, Waters, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Romp, (of Tremont,) Stanley, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to Mason, Moritz & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, St. Martin's, Md., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Berlin, M. D., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, St. Martin's, Md., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. John M. Taylor, Lynch, Snow Hill, Md., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Bartlett, Little Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Dayton, Hatteras Inlet 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Dayton, Baltimore 6 ds., with flour to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Everham, Baltimore 6 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. J. L. Bewley, Burton, Delaware 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Bell & Blake.

Schr. Amy Chase, Benjamin, Malaga, via St. Thomas March 9, with fruit to B. F. Small.

Schr. Brown Stone, Herrick, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Keyport, Velsor, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. C. P. King, King, Philadelphia 10 ds., mdse.

Schr. Barbara, Decker, Yeomico, Md., 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Baltimore 4 ds., wood.

Schr. J. W. Lawrence, Tuttle, Pocomoke 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. E. Davidson, Allen, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. E. R. Bennet, Irwin, Fortress Monroe 6 ds.

Schr. Sea Lark, Snead, Chincoteague 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Texas, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Enterprise, Miller, Red Bank, with wood.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Port Republic, with wood.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Brig Black Hawk.

Brig Yankee Blade.

Schr. Morning Star.—All by pilot boat Mary Catherine.

Ship Seth Sprague, Dyson, Greenock Feb. 1.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool Feb. 13.

Bark Saxonville, Gardner, Calcutta Nov. 11, and St. Helena Jan. 29, with mdse. to B. P. & G. D. Lunt.

Bark Aeronaut, Sherman, from Turks Island.

Schr. Horace, from Havana.

Bark B. Calcord, 7 days from Cardenas.

Brig Vesta (Br.) 8 days from Cardenas.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, 33 days from Cadiz.—(All by pilotboat Ezra Nye No. 2.

Sailed.

March 23—Ships Manhattan, Liverpool; Invincible, do.; Ellwood Walter, do.; Alexander, Shanghai; Mary Ross, (Hamb.,) Hamburg; Aequator, (Brem.,) London. Barks J. R. Davis, Key West; Petrea, Philadelphia; Mary, Trinidad, Cuba; Brothers, Cienfuegos; Heroine, Cape of Good Hope; Topoka, Havana; Penguin, Hong Kong; Realm, Aspinwall; Nightingale, Valparaiso; Luba, Cape Town, G. H. Brigs Belle of the Bay, Berdeaux; Urania, Cienfuegos; Conflict, St. Kitts; Cypress, (Br.,) Cienfuegos; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Bermuda; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Sagua. Schrs. Virginia, Demerara; Challenge, Halifax; Earl of Mulgrave, Halifax.

March 24—U. S. transport Star of the South.

Miscellaneous.

Br. bark Lady Sandys, reported below yesterday morning, was an error.

HOLMES HOLE, March 23.—The ship Ocean Monarch was abandoned at sea March 7. Two boats' crews saved; Capt. and two boats missing.—(By telegraph.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 24.—Arr. ship Minnesota, Liverpool; barks Catharine, Surinam; Daniel, Messina; Sea Bride, Beyrout; brigs Cronstadt, Havana; Arabella, Turks Island.

Spoken, &c.

N. Stowers—brig, from Port Royal for Portland, no date, off Hatteras.

Nabob—ship, of Boston, Baxter, from San Francisco for Cork, 100 ds. out, all well, Feb. 17, lat. 25 52, lon. 74.

Texas—bark, hence, strg. S. W., 3 ds. out, March 19, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 02.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, March 14, bark James Cook, brigs Gen. Pierce and Alberta, for New-York; brig Kentucky, for Portland.

At Bermuda, March 14, bark Hyperion, for New-York, in distress; brig Mountain Eagle, and schr. Empire, (Br.,) from New-York; also, a brig, mahogany laden, in distress. The brigs Judith Somes and Webster Kelly sld. a few ds previously for Cuba.

At Mannaubo, P. R., March 10, Br. brigs Marine, for New-York, ldg.; J. W. Johnson, do., do.

At Rio Janeiro, Feb. 17, Br. brig Onda, for New-York in 2 ds.; Dutch brig La Plata, for Philadelphia, do. Sld. 11th, ship Shamrock, for Boston; 12th, ship Banshee, Kane, for New-York; 15th, schr. Carmine, Baker, for Philadelphia; 17th, ship Havelock, for Bath.

At St. Thomas, March 9, brig John M. Jones, fm. Coast of Africa, repg., and others not recollected.

At Curacoa, March 8, U. S. steamship Quaker City, Frailey, from St. Domingo, coaling, to sail 16th; barks D. Jex, Guide, from Milford Haven for New-York 15th, ldg.; Fleet Eagle, Raynes, from Mansanilla for Hamburg in a few ds., ldg.

At Port-au-Prince, March 10, brig Delhi, for Philadelphia in 8 ds.; Afton, Boston in 2 ds.; schr. Dwinda, (Br.,) for New-York in 3 ds.

At Aux Cayes, March 7, schr. Albert Dexter, for Boston in 8 ds.

At Angostura, Feb. 17, brig W. Willson, for St. Thomas March 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY A. JOURNEAY.
Salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
TUESDAY, March 25, 1862,
At 10½ o'clock,
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF
Velvet, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Medallion, Ingrain and Venetian
CARPETS.

The whole comprising a large and extensive assortment of first class goods, in every variety of pattern.

ALSO,

English and American Oilcloths, of all widths and patterns.

ALSO,

WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS RUGS, MATTINGS, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 GOUQUA, &c.

This sale will embrace a general variety of goods well worthy of attention, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash.

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